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REPUBLICANS FAIL TO AGREE ON PLAN IN TREATY FIGHT

Moderates Inclined to Work Out
Policy Independently of Their
Radical Leaders—President
Listens for Voice of People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Outstanding among the develop-
ments in the fight over the treaty
of peace and the League of Nations cov-
enant is the failure of the Republican
Party in the Senate to approach any-
thing like unanimity on any given
program.

Side by side with this lack of inter-
nal harmony there is, it is pointed out,
a noticeable tendency among the
"moderates" in the Senate to work out
a policy independently of the out-and-
out anti-leaguers who have been re-
garded as the leaders of the opposi-
tion. Thus while the publication of
the Taft letters, in conjunction with
the widespread opposition to the Shan-
tung settlement, has strengthened the
cause of reservations and to that ex-
tent indicated the path along which
ratification will move, the radical
senators like William E. Borah, Idaho,
Hiram W. Johnson, California, Henry
Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts, Frank B.
Brandegee, Connecticut and Philander
C. Knox, Pennsylvania, are inclined
to adopt the attitude of "bitter-end-
ers" in the face of a possible compro-
mise between the Administration and
the rank and file in the opposition
camp.

Coup d'Etat Plan Abandoned

The President will doubtless take
advantage of this political situation to
refrain from taking an unequivocal
stand on reservations until he has
familiarized himself with the senti-
ment of the country.

A reassuring statement on this is-
sue, it is pointed out, might well
prove pivotal, as it is the only pro-
vision in the treaty which every Republi-
can is practically pledged to oppose.
Radical opponents of the treaty have
apparently abandoned their hope of
a coup d'etat by having the Foreign
Relations Committee act quickly on
the treaty and force it by the Senate
with drastic amendments while the
President is touring the country.

In his desire to secure a ratification
of the peace treaty and the League of
Nations covenant with as few changes
as possible, President Wilson has
dealt only with the Republican sen-
ators whose opposition to the treaty
and the League covenant is weakest.
He called them to the White House for
conferences and finally accepted the
recommendations of one of them for
reservations which he is now consider-
ing.

Radicals May Lose Control

The prominence into which the
"middle ground" Republican senators
who were not consulted at all in the
beginning of the fight against the
League of Nations have come, threat-
ens the radical opponents of the
League with the loss of leadership.

The treaty probably will remain in
the Foreign Relations Committee until
the President returns from his speak-
ing tour of the country. In the or-
dinary course of consideration of the
document, normal discussion of many
of the treaty provisions would keep it
in the committee for another two
weeks. But the radical opponents of
the League, who now dominate the
Foreign Relations Committee and have
charge of the treaty, yesterday said
the committee's discussion of the
treaty will be thorough, and that it
will be several weeks before it will
be reported.

While the Lodge-Knox-Borah forces
are trying to regain control of the sit-
uation in the Senate, the committee
will go into nearly every important
phase of the negotiation of the treaty
and the drafting of the League of Na-
tions covenant.

Experts May Be Called

Should President Wilson find it "in-
compatible with the public interest,"
or impossible, to send to the commit-
tee a stenographic report of the Peace
Conference proceedings at which the
League covenant was considered, which
the radical League opponents believe
will happen, the committee is plan-
ning to summon Robert Lansing, Sec-
retary of State, and some of the ex-
perts of the American peace commit-
tee, to give detailed explanations of
the provisions which have been ob-
jected to.

In the meantime, the Administra-
tion senators are eagerly awaiting the
development which President Wilson
promised S. P. Spencer, Senator from
Missouri, last Friday would be forth-
coming within a few days on the
Shantung question.

The development, it is expected at
the Capitol, will be either publication
of the agreement Japan made to re-
turn the territorial rights in Shantung
to China or a new agreement made by
Japan in regard to Shantung that will
be satisfactory to China.

Reports from the White House are
that the President has threatened to
publish the alleged Japanese pledges
on Shantung if Japan will not do so
herself, and the President will then
agree with China to see that they are
fulfilled.

Division of Indemnity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—President Wilson has replied as fol-

lows to the request of the Senate
Committee on Foreign Relations for
the agreement proposed in the treaty
of peace as to division of the indem-
nity.

The White House, Washington,
July 25, 1919.

My dear Senator—In response to
your letter of July 22, requesting me,
on behalf of the Committee of Foreign
Relations, to send to the committee
the agreement referred to in Article
237 of the treaty with Germany, in
the event that such an agreement has
been determined upon by the allied
and associated governments, I would
say that so far as I know such an
agreement has not yet been reached.
As I recollect the business an attempt
was being made to reach such an
agreement, but I have not yet learned
of an agreement having been ar-
rived at.

May I not add, with regard to other
requests which I have received from
the committee for papers and infor-
mation of various sorts, that I was not
able to bring from Paris a complete
file of papers? I brought with me
only those which happened to be in my
hands when I left France. These alone
constitute a considerable mass of
papers, and I have been going over
them as rapidly as time and my en-
gagements permitted, and must beg
the committee's indulgence for the
delay in informing them what I can
supply them with.

Very sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

The Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chair-
man Committee on Foreign Rela-
tions, United States Senate.

MEXICAN APPEAL PLEDGES JUSTICE

Ambassador Deplores Agitation
for Intervention by United
States With Pacification of
His Country Now in Sight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Claiming that Mexico has a stable
government today, with only such ban-
dits at large as the United States had
in some parts of the country at cer-
tain stages, Ygnacio Bonillas, Mexican
Ambassador to the United States, has
issued an appeal to the American peo-
ple in the course of which he asserts
that "now that the pacification of the
country is in sight, efforts are being
made to precipitate armed interven-
tion."

Claude B. Hudspeh, Republican,
Representative from Texas, on Sat-
urday attacked the Carranza Govern-
ment in the House, and advocated the
adoption of the Emerson resolution, au-
thorizing the sending of American
troops into Mexico to protect Ameri-
can lives and property until a respon-
sible government could be established.
He was applauded by members on both
sides.

Messages Exchanged

At the Department of State, H. P.

Fletcher, Ambassador to Mexico, gave
out communications of the most
friendly character between himself and
the Mexican representatives. One,
signed by Mexican senators, sent "their
warmest congratulations on his fair
declarations with regard to Mexico,
made before the committee of the
House of Representatives of the United
States. As we believe in the drawing
together of the friendly relations be-
tween the two countries upon a basis
of justice and dignity, we can do no
less than manifest to you our sincere
satisfaction for your just statements."

There was a similar message from
members of the Legislature.

To their messages, Mr. Fletcher re-
sponded:

"I beg to express my sincere ap-
preciation of the cordial sentiment ex-
pressed in the kind telegram of your-
self and other members, and fervently
share your hopes and desires for more
close and friendly relations between
our two countries, and trust that I
may count on your patriotic coopera-
tion toward securing more efficient
and adequate protection for the lives
of Americans in Mexico, and that un-
hampered enjoyment by Americans of
property rights lawfully acquired in
Mexico, which is accorded them in
other friendly countries, thus remov-
ing the most serious causes of diffi-
culty and misunderstanding between
two great peoples, who, I am con-
vinced, desire to live in neighborly,
friendly relations, based upon justice
and mutual respect."

Bandits Being Dispersed

In his message to the American
people Mr. Bonillas states: "The Mexi-
can Government today is spending
two-thirds of its national income on
the pursuit and punishment of bandits.
It has an army of over 50,000 men
engaged in this work, and troops are
ever on the heels of these bandits.
The whole business is in process of
being wound up at this time. Zapata
and many other bandit chiefs have
been tracked to their lairs and killed.
Other small bands are being broken
up."

"Mexico has never repudiated any of
her international obligations and will
meet every debt which is due. She
has the resources to discharge every
obligation, without making any serious
drain on her national wealth, and as
fast as these assets become available,
with the revival of industry, she will
meet her obligations. In the oil
regions there has not been one in-
stance of confiscation, nor are the
companies paying royalties."

HEARING UNFAIR, SAYS MR. ANSELL

Former Officer Urges Rejection
of Report to American Bar
Association of Its Committee
on Military Courts-Martial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Samuel T. Ansell, former Acting
Judge Advocate-General of the United
States Army and now special counsel
for the House committee on expendi-
tures of the War Department, made
public yesterday a letter he wrote on
July 17 to the president of the Ameri-
can Bar Association which conveys his
reasons for requesting that the report
of the association's committee on mili-
tary courts-martial be rejected.

"I have learned on reliable author-
ity," Mr. Ansell explained in regard
to the letter, "that the special com-
mittee appointed last March by the
president of the American Bar Associ-
ation is interested in the existing
system of military justice have report-
ed by a divided committee against sub-
stantial legislative change."

"Martin Conboy, New York City;
John Hinckley, Baltimore, Maryland,
and Andrew A. Bruce, Minneapolis,
Minnesota, signed the majority report
virtually upholding the present situa-
tion, and a dissenting report was filed
by Judge W. P. Byrum, Greensboro,
North Carolina, and S. S. Gregory,
Chicago, Illinois."

Mr. Ansell's Letter

In his letter Mr. Ansell wrote in
part as follows:

"I have just read all the minutes of
the investigation. Now, more than
ever, I am convinced of my duty. As
a lawyer, a member of the association
and above all, as an officer of the army,
I am intensely interested in the estab-
lishment of a system of law that will
enable and, if possible, require justice
to be done in the army to the enlisted
man no less than the officer. I protest
anew against the unfairness of some
of the members of the committee and
the partiality of its proceedings."

"The minutes show that they con-
ferred with the Secretary of War, the
chief of staff, the judge advocate-
general of the army, and the acting judge
advocate-general of the army who had
just been brought here from France
to supersede me so that the depart-
ment view might be impregnable.
All these officials are un-
compromising advocates of the exist-
ing system and two of them, the Sec-
retary of War and the judge advocate-
general of the army, are bitterly and
personally resentful of the criticism
which I made of the existing system
in testifying before the Senate Mil-
itary Affairs Committee and for which
I was promptly punished by the Sec-
retary of War by demotion and re-
moval from my office."

Witnesses on Duty

"If the hearings were to be fair
and impartial, the committee should
have been equally desirous of hearing
witnesses on both sides and should
have, if possible, secured equal facili-
ties for their appearance. Many high
ranking officers of the regular army
appeared before the committee, either
at their request or suggestion made
to the War Department or upon in-
itiative of the department itself. These
men supported the existing system,
some ardently and some less so."

"I have made inquiry of several of
them and find in every case that their
appearance was regarded by the de-
partment as a military duty found to
be necessary in the military service
and that appearing on duty in accord-
ance with the direction of the depart-
ment, they received their pay and
traveling allowances therefor."

"The hearing has not been thorough
and it has not been fair. It has not
been helpful. Indeed it has been very
harmful. I ask that the executive
committee of the American Bar As-
sociation themselves consider this im-
portant question, that they study the
record of the hearings conducted by
the said committee and that they give
consideration to the statement of pro-
test made by me to that committee
here in Washington and also to this
letter, which I ask you kindly to for-
ward them."

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FIRST PRESIDENT OF FINLAND NAMED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
HELSINKI, Finland (Sunday)—
K. J. Stahlberg, candidate of the mod-
erate parties and Social Democrats, is
elected first Finnish President. He
received 143 votes against 50 for Gen.
Justus Mannerheim, who had been
acting as regent.

SPANISH PREMIER URGES ALL TO AID

Mr. de Toca, Before Chamber,
Declares New Cabinet Repre-
sents a Step Toward Concord
Between Parliamentary Forces

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—There
are some impressive developments of
the new governmental situation result-
ing upon the de Toca Cabinet's ac-
cession and a feeling of great expectancy
prevails. On the new ministry pre-
sented itself to the chamber, the Pre-
mier, Joaquin Sanchez de Toca, made
a remarkable speech, in which he said
that the time for doctrinaire strug-
gles had passed, that the new Cabinet
represented a step toward concord
between the parliamentary forces, and
that he counted on the assistance of
all for the rapid constitution of the
Chamber.

"A characteristic note of foreign
parliaments," he said, "is brevity in
speeches. Let us imitate them and
not waste any time which is so pre-
cious in the country's interest. We
must establish the budget as soon as
possible."

The speech had an excellent effect.
The waste of time by the Cortes in
extraneous and ineffective eloquence
is notorious. In conformity with the
undertaking given in the Chamber to
Mr. Bilbao, Socialist deputy, the new
government has ordered the immedi-
ate release of all those in custody on
charges connected with the recent
strikes and elections and in whose
case there is no sound reason for con-
tinued detention. The governors of
all provinces have been ordered to
exercise the utmost possible tolerance
in dealing with all social questions.
The Socialists who so bitterly opposed
the last government are evidently im-
pressed with the good disposition of
Mr. de Toca, but are suspicious still,
and have informed the Premier they
will continue to oppose the govern-
ment until the latter proves by its acts
that it is not merely the continuation
of the Maura Government.

The Chamber is to meet every
morning and night for the present,
and a scheme for meeting the econ-
omic situation has been drawn up,
the existing budget being prolonged
until April of next year, when a new
budget is to be presented. The Mar-
ques de Lema, the new Foreign Min-
ister, stated in the Senate that a bill
authorizing Spain to become attached
to the League of Nations will shortly
be introduced in the Senate.

Favorable Reception to Government

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—As was
anticipated, a very favorable reception
is given to the new de Toca govern-
ment, and everywhere great relief is
expressed at the disappearance of the
Maurist Cabinet. Only two newspapers
have any criticism to make against the
new ministry, these being the Germano-
philic organs, El Debate and the A.
B. C. The Liberal organ, El Imparcial,
says, "Mr. de Toca's leadership guar-
antees the tendency of the government
toward a policy of national realiza-
tion," and adds that an era of aggres-
sion and violence is at last terminated
and that the new government will gov-
ern constitutionally and, although
Conservative, deserves the name of
Liberal.

The Universe praises the new Pre-
mier, who, it says, has furnished proofs
of great capacity in every direction,
and who by personal gifts may at last
give some hope to the country.

El Liberal is delighted to find the
crisis ended in a strictly parliamen-
tary manner and says, "Like all the
Left we celebrate today the advent of
the Conservative Party because it
brings us good news of the absolute
end of Maurism."

Permission Asked of Government

Mr. Erzberger said that the govern-
ment had asked permission to publish
the contents of the British dispatch,
but that such permission had not yet
been received.

The reading of the note caused a
great sensation in the assembly. In
commenting Mr. Erzberger said:

"In 1916, President Wilson used
every effort to bring about peace, but
Mr. Wilson's peace work was sabot-
aged by the proclamation of unre-
stricted submarine warfare, and at
least twice an honorable peace could
have been brought about, but a fight
with the military party both times
prevented it. At the end of Septem-
ber I was in Munich. The papal nuncio
came to meet me and with tears in his
eyes said, 'Now everything is lost and
your poor fatherland, too.'"

"The collapse of Germany," con-
tinued Mr. Erzberger, "was not
brought about by revolution, but by
madness of the country's political and
military authorities, by lack of polit-
ical insight on the part of the con-
servatives and the supreme army
command. They intimidated and ter-
rorized the German people and are
still pursuing these aims. We had,

STORY OF FORMER PEACE OFFERS TOLD

Matthias Erzberger in German
National Assembly Accuses
Authorities of Failing to Utilize
Opportunities in 1916 and 1917

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—In
the National Assembly at Weimar on
Friday, Matthias Erzberger, Minister
of Finance, in replying to an attack
made upon him by Mr. von Graefe of
the National Party, admitted that he
was originally an Annexationist but
that afterward he recognized the facts
of the situation and accused the Ger-
man authorities of failing to utilize
the opportunity of making peace
which offered itself in 1916 and 1917,
in the first instance as a result of
President Wilson's efforts and in the
second through the instrumentality of
the Vatican. The latter opportunity
was the most favorable of all, Mr. Erz-
berger declared, and he proceeded to
give detailed particulars indicating
that the demarches undertaken with
the Vatican as an intermediary even-
tually failed owing to Dr. Michaelis's
evasive reply regarding Belgium,
which was the main point at issue.

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—(By
The Associated Press)—Peace over-
tures to Germany by Great Britain
and France were made through the
Vatican in August, 1917, according to
the declaration of Matthias Erzberger,
Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance,
in the German National Assembly
today. These overtures, he added,
were rejected by Germany.

Note Addressed to Dr. Michaelis

Monsignor Pacelli, papal nuncio to
Munich, on Aug. 13, 1917, addressed a
note to the Imperial Chancellor, Dr.
Michaelis, inclosing a telegram from
the British Minister at the Vatican to
the papal secretary of state, to which
the French Government assented. The
British note, Mr. Erzberger explained,
asked for a German declaration for
Belgian independence and compensa-
tion, and inquired as to what guaran-
tees Germany would need for herself.

Dr. Michaelis did not answer this
note for four weeks; then, on Sept. 24,
he wrote that the situation for giving
such a declaration was not yet suf-
ficiently clear.

Mr. Erzberger promised more im-
portant revelations within a few days.
Monsignor Pacelli's note said:
"I have the honor herewith to trans-
mit to Your Excellency a copy of a
telegram which His Excellency, the
King of England's Minister at the
Vatican, has handed to the cardinal
secretary of state. The French Gov-
ernment gives its assent to the state-
ments made in the aforementioned
telegram and His Eminence earnestly
desires actively to continue his ef-
forts for the speedy attainment of a
just and lasting peace, such as the
imperial government has shown such
a conciliatory readiness to accept."

Belgian Independence the Issue

"Your Excellency's attention is
particularly drawn to the point in the
telegram relative to Belgium, with a
view to obtaining, firstly, a positive
declaration regarding the imperial
government's intentions with respect
to Belgium's complete independence
and compensation for damage caused
Belgium through the war; secondly,
a definite statement of guarantees for
political, economic and military inde-
pendence which Germany desires."

"If these declarations have a satis-
factory effect, His Eminence thinks an
important step will have been taken
toward the further development of
negotiations. As a matter of fact the
minister of Great Britain has already
informed his government that the
Holy See will reply to the communica-
tions made in the aforementioned
telegram as soon as it has received the
imperial government's reply."

"I may be permitted for my part
to give expression to my firm convic-
tion that by using your influence in
all highest quarters on behalf of the
papal proposal and for this peace
work Your Excellency will gain the
eternal thanks of the fatherland and
the whole of humanity, if a concilia-
tory reply be obtained which can open
up the prospect of peace negotia-
tions."

Soft-Drink Tax Repeal

The Ways and Means Committee fa-
vorably reported to repeal the tax on
soda water and soft drinks, for the
reduction of the tax on fruit juices,
and protection of the tungsten, magne-
sine and pear-button industries.

Permit Asked of Government

Further conferences are to be held
before the bill to protect the dyestuffs
industry, drawn by Nicholas Long-
worth, Republican, from Ohio, will be
introduced.

Democracy Favor an Import

Protection for the domestic potato
industry will be discussed at a hear-
ing today.

TRIBESMEN REPULSED IN THE KHYBER AREA

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

SIMLA, India (Sunday)—Hostile
tribesmen were repulsed on July 23 in
the Khyber area near Dakka and
Paindi Khak, an official communiqué
announces. Raiding parties were also
reported near Lowari Pass and in
Zhob. On Hindubagh, 70 miles north-
east of Quetta, on July 22, an attack
was repulsed, the railway station
being burnt.

to accept a peace of violence because
that was the only way out.
"We have undertaken the responsi-
bility for their misdeeds; if they wash
their hands in innocence a hundred
times with loud 'noes,' they will not
free themselves of their guilt, either
before us, before history, or their own
consciences."

Mr. Erzberger concluded by point-
ing out the danger of revolution men-
acing the whole of Europe. Five
monarchs have been dethroned in this
war with the greatest ease, and there
was every likelihood that this exam-
ple might be largely followed. States-
men who were not blind or dumb
must perceive the dark despair of the
people, must hear the angry rumble
from the masses and must take this
factor into account.

Trial of Dr. Michaelis Demanded

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—The
Vorwärts demands the trial of the
former chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, for
his alleged criminal neglect to con-
clude an early peace.

REPUBLICANS MOVE TO REVISE TARIFF

First Effort Favored Is for the
Repeal of Canadian Reci-
procity Act—Democrats to
Oppose Protection Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—High tariff advocates in the Republi-
can majority in the House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States, came
to the forefront on Saturday with sev-
eral recommendations, including the
repeal of the Canadian Reciprocity
Act. This is interpreted to mean that
the Republicans will endeavor to favor
United States industries by imposing
import duties that will largely elimi-
nate foreign competition.

The fact that the Canadian Reci-
procity Act was one of the chief ac-
complishments of a former Republi-
can President, William H. Taft, appar-
ently did not deter the Republican
majority of the Ways and Means Com-
mittee in the determination to restore
the traditional Republican policy of
high protection. All Democratic mem-
bers of the committee opposed the re-
port, and in this they were consistent,
because it was with Democratic votes
that President Taft was able to get
the act through Congress in 1911.
George M. Young, Representative from
North Dakota, who filed the report of
the committee favoring the repeal act,
asserted this decision was reached be-
cause the Canadian Government had
never enacted legislation to make the
United States act operative. Some of
the provisions of the Canadian Reci-
procity Act, he said, such as those
affecting pulp wood and wheat, had
been reenacted in the Underwood
Tariff Act, and so are not affected by
the repeal of the Canadian reciprocity.

Effort to Promote Trade

At the time the federal reciprocity
act was under consideration in Con-
gress, it was strongly advocated by
President Taft, because, among other
reasons, of the benefits he believed
would ensue from closer commercial
relations that would result between
the United States and Canada.

The two countries are separated by
a border which has no military bar-
riers, and he championed reciprocity
because it would be a long step toward
the removal of what he considered
were needlessly high economic bar-
riers.

Republican members of the Ways
and Means Committee declare there
is no hostility, commercial or other-
wise, toward Canada, in their proposal
to repeal the Reciprocity Act. They re-
call the fact that a lively political
struggle took place in Canada over
the question of adopting this policy,
between Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who fa-
vored it, and Sir Robert Borden, who
opposed it, and that Sir Robert won
out, with the result that Canada, as
they see it, virtually repudiated the
policy.

Soft-Drink Tax Repeal

The Ways and Means Committee fa-
vorably reported to repeal the tax on
soda water and soft drinks, for the
reduction of the tax on fruit juices,
and protection of the tungsten, magne-
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was repulsed, the railway station
being burnt.

German newspapers in Berlin yesterday printed with caustic comment articles by A. Mitchell Palmer, former United States Attorney General, in the United States while he was in office. (Presumably this was an abstract of Mr. Palmer's articles in a current American magazine.)

The Lokal Anzeiger says it proves conclusively for what purposes the United States used the war and why it entered the conflict. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung heads its article, "The deliberate destruction of German possessions in America," while another Pan-German organ characterizes the report as showing "A robbery campaign against German property."

Fresh Austrian Note Is Received

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday)—A fresh Austrian note has been received urging that a special commission be constituted by the Peace Conference to settle the legal, economic, and financial questions arising under the peace treaty between the states that are heirs of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The Austrian delegation proposes that the actual peace treaty shall confine itself to deciding frontier questions, Austria's position in international law, and the peace conditions between Austria and the belligerent powers.

The delegation also draws the Supreme Council's attention to the fact that in November, 1918, all the successor states created a conference of plenipotentiaries at Vienna for the settlement of all questions between them arising out of the liquidation of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and that this conference has been working ever since.

Four Austrian technical delegates arrived at St. Germain on Wednesday to support the Austrian contentions regarding the economic and financial clauses of the treaty. The Bulgarian delegation on its arrival will be conducted to Château de la Bois de Boulogne by Colonel Henry, who was head of the French mission with the German delegation.

Handing Over of Saar Mines

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—It is announced that negotiations between the German and French Government representatives regarding the handing over of the Saar mines began on Wednesday at Saarbrücken. The German delegates were mainly officials of the Prussian Ministry of Commerce.

Prussia Seeking Indemnification

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A Berlin message states that the Prussian Government has opened negotiations with the German Federal Government with a view to securing indemnification for the special injuries sustained by Prussia through the peace treaty provisions.

French Ratification of Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Peace Commission of the French Chamber of Deputies is expected to finish its work next week and after some four days discussion the Chamber may ratify the peace treaty about August 6th, while the Senate will ratify it about August 15th. The legislative elections will probably be held on Sunday, October 12th. During the recess Mr. Clemenceau will study with Marshal Foch the question of reduction of military service.

Italian Ratification Committee Named

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—Francesco Nitti has presented to the Chamber of Deputies a copy of the peace treaty with Germany for ratification. A committee consisting of 24 members was immediately appointed to report their findings and recommend what action should be taken. Mr. de Vito, Transport Minister, replying to questions of Deputies Pacotti and Bignami regarding the refusal of the Allies to provide Italy with coal, declared that he must admit with regret that Italy was facing a very grave problem. He said, however, that he hoped help would be forthcoming from the United States. He announced that it was necessary to reduce railroad and maritime traffic.

Mr. de Vito's statement made a deep impression upon the deputies, who freely expressed themselves regarding the alleged ungrateful attitude of the Allies toward Italy.

Future Status of Rhineland Discussed

PARIS, France (Friday)—The question whether it will be necessary to obtain a separate ratification of the German peace treaty by the federal states of Germany, such as Bavaria and Prussia, was considered today by the peace commission of the Chamber of Deputies. The commission decided to hear Stephen Pichon, the Foreign Minister, on this question.

The commission also took up the problem of the future status of the Rhineland. A report on the matter from Marshal Foch was read and it was decided again to hear Mr. Clemenceau, the Premier.

German Commercial Representatives

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A German wireless message states that it is reported that provisionally German commercial representatives only will be appointed in countries which Germany has been at war, and the appointment of ambassadors might take place later. If the plebiscite results in Germany's favor, Upper Silesia will become an independent province.

JAPAN AND THE SHANTUNG ISSUE

Former Councilor of Japanese Legation to Conduct Investigation Preparatory to Negotiations as to Return of Sovereignty Rights

TOKYO, Japan (Wednesday)—(Associated Press)—Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Councilor of the Japanese Legation at Peking, left here today for the Shantung Peninsula to conduct a special investigation of conditions there preparatory to negotiations with China for the return of its sovereignty over the territory controlled by Japan under the German peace terms. The negotiations will be initiated after ratification of the peace treaty by the privy council, which officials said they expected would take place before Sept. 15.

Much interest is displayed by officials here in the inquiries made in the United States Senate by W. E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, regarding the negotiations at the Peace Conference which resulted in the Shantung agreement.

Japanese officials said that Japan was ready to make all enterprises in the Shantung, including railroads and mines, joint undertakings with the Chinese.

Japan's Prestige Said to Be Lowered

TOKYO, Japan (July 8)—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—

The charges that the government failed to adopt a proper system of administration, when the annexation of Korea was carried out and that the military administration over the peninsula had been marked by unnecessary harshness, were made yesterday by Viscount Kato, former Foreign Minister, to the opposition part of which he is president.

Viscount Kato said that news about Korea, which was prohibited in Japan, was published in foreign newspapers, and the result was that Japan was known to the Japanese abroad.

Referring to the Shantung question, he maintained Japan's prestige had been lowered in the eyes of the world on account of the slipshod manner in which it was handled by the government. He held that China should be taught that the establishment of an exclusive settlement and the building of railways by Japan in Shantung by no means constitute a violation of China's sovereignty. He added: "In this connection it has been reported that the Anglo-American Association at Peking has passed a resolution to the effect that the Shantung question is destined to disturb the peace, not only between Japan and China, but also that of the entire world. This is a most bold resolution to be passed by a foreign association, and it would be interesting to know what step has been taken by the government in the matter. Great Britain has been allied to Japan during the last 20 years, and if Japan has given offense to the British to such an extent as to force them to pass such a resolution, strict inquiry must be made into the cause of the offense."

Change in China's Attitude Noted

TOKYO, Japan (July 4)—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—

Great interest has been aroused in Japan by remarks about Japan's attitude toward China, made by Tadashiro Yamamoto, one of the prominent figures in Japanese teamship circles, who has just returned from an extensive trip through China. He had been to China on business, he said, every year for 20 years, and was startled this time by the remarkable change in the attitude of the Chinese toward Japan.

A former president regretted Japan's dealings with China during the early part of the war, and used bitter words against the Japanese demands, contained in the historical 21 articles. Mr. Yamamoto, continued:

"Mr. Li contrasted American conduct in China to Japan's. The United States was peaceful and generous, and showed in everything she did that she was truly China's friend, with no motive of aggression. This is why America is liked by the Chinese. Of course, Mr. Li well understood that the future welfare of the Far East could be promoted only by the cooperation of Japan and China, and he hoped heartily to see the two countries shoulder to shoulder keeping the peace of the Orient. But before that is possible Japan had to change her attitude."

"The former President's opinion represents, if I am not mistaken, the Chinese public opinion toward Japan. 'Gentlemen,' said Mr. Yamamoto, in concluding his remarks, 'it is high time for us to change our attitude toward China. If we lose her sympathy, and the world is against us, who knows what our future will be? It is a question most vital to us.'"

GERMAN EXPORTS TO BE RESTRICTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—In the National Assembly at Weimar Thursday, the Economic Minister said in view of the present low rate of exchange on German currency unlimited exports cannot be allowed while importation of manufactured articles must also be restricted, as the competition of foreign manufacturers might endanger Germany's own industries.

It is announced that the Ministry of Economics is to establish foreign

trade departments in various German industrial districts for the purpose of regulating the importation and distribution of foreign goods, especially raw materials. Representatives of manufacturers, merchants and consumers will participate in the management of these departments, at the head of which will be a nominee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, approved by representatives of commerce and industry.

It is further announced that the latest estimates show that Germany's financial obligations, excluding financial obligations imposed by the peace treaty, amount to 24,000,000,000 marks annually, so that even with the very high income tax there is a deficit of at least 7,000,000,000 marks. If the proposed levy on capital does not become law, a compulsory loan will be enforced.

MR. POINCARÉ NOT TO SEEK REELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Marcel Hutin, writing in the Echo de Paris, states he is authorized to confirm the statement that Mr. Poincaré does not intend to seek reelection as President of the Republic, but will return to active political life. Mr. Poincaré will visit Scotland shortly, probably in October. He was elected rector of Glasgow University during the war but has not yet had an opportunity of delivering his rectorial address.

Return of Mr. Poincaré

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday)—When President and Mrs. Poincaré returned to Paris from Belgium on Friday, they were accompanied by Marshal Foch, Stephen Pichon, and General Penelon.

GERMANY MAY LEVY LARGE FORCED LOAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Kölnische Zeitung states that the government intends to levy a forced loan of 20,000,000,000 marks at 2½ per cent interest. Every German will have to subscribe according to his means, and if the loan is successful the proposed tax on capital will be postponed at any rate for some considerable time. A Berlin message states that in order to secure effective control over the proposed registration of individual fortunes, the German Government intends to call in and date all bank notes. After a definite period, unstamped notes will become invalid and the government will thus be enabled to ascertain definitely the amount of property in cash in the possession of every citizen.

BOLSHEVIKI LOSE 800 PRISONERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—In south Russia, the British War Office announces the Bolshevik claim the capture of some villages on the Volga but acknowledge the loss of 800 prisoners to General Denikin. On the Dnieper front, the Bolshevik attacks against Ekaterinoslav have been repulsed, while the volunteers have advanced 50 miles west of Kharkov and recaptured Gogodukhov. In east Russia the Bolshevik claim the capture of the railway junction of Egorostsk and to have advanced to within 45 miles of Chelabinsk. From other sources it appears that a squadron of General Denikin's Cossacks, accompanied by engineers, raided the Astrakhan-Uralsk railway south of Saklin, destroying the line in six places.

SUFFRAGE ACT UPHOLD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—The law passed by the recent Legislature granting presidential and municipal suffrage to the women of Tennessee has been held constitutional by the Supreme Court of the State. The legislative act became a law on April 17, with the approval of Governor Roberts. Subsequently Chancellor James B. Newman, in the Chancery Court of Davidson County, declared it in violation of the Constitution, and this decision has now been reversed by the Supreme Court.

CAILLAUX CASE NEARING END

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Caillaux case is nearing its end and Mr. Caillaux, former Premier of France and Minister of Justice, who is being tried on the charge of high treason, was further interrogated on Saturday by the president of the high court and replied to a number of depositions made before the court, especially that of President Poincaré.

ITALIAN THIRD ARMY DISPERSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The Italian third army, commanded by the Duke of Aosta, has been dispersed and the Italian brigades in Macedonia have returned to Italy, landing at Genoa.

NO FOUNDATION FOR REPORT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—There is no foundation, the Central News states, for the report that Admiral Beatty will be selected as British Ambassador to Washington.

FRENCH SOLDIERS ATTACKED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Friday)—A Salonika dispatch states that Bulgarian soldiers attacked some French soldiers and in the course of the fighting four Frenchmen were killed.

LITTLE SURPLUS FOOD IS OFFERED

Congressional Committee Seeks to Compel Action by the War Department—Stocks Offered at Retail Eagerly Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Although the Democratic members of the House Committee on War Expenditures made a scathing criticism of the War Department's failure to dispose of surplus food stocks in the report of a sub-committee a few days ago, and tried, on Saturday, to have the hearings reopened, in order to bring about additional witnesses, including Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, the Republicans refused, and insisted on bringing in their resolution for prompt action, which will probably be today.

The food in possession of the War Department seems to have been tied up by red tape ever since the armistice was signed. In part, this was due to a few sporadic attempts being made in fixing the size of the army. If there was to be an army of 500,000 men or more, more food would have to be retained by the quartermaster than if it was to be only 200,000 men. The matter of taking stock was a long and difficult one and, as has already been brought out, no surplus list of any accuracy was available until well into May.

Meanwhile, with the price of food going always upward, many persons began to inquire why the government was hoarding more than the army needed while the public was poorly and expensively served.

Little Food Sold

While the investigating committee was proving the government's delays, a few sporadic attempts were being made to cut the red tape, by selling here a carload and there another car, but before much could be done the report was out, with all its damaging facts. The greatest is that millions of pounds of food are stored in government warehouses while some one decides when and where they are going to be wanted. The deadlock has probably been broken not wholly by the report of the House Committee on War Expenditures ordering Secretary Baker to sell all surplus foods at once, which obviously cannot be done, but by the activities of groups who took it upon themselves to get some of this food for certain communities. Baltimore was one of the first cities to demand and get food from the army warehouses. The difficulties were great, and it is said that an energetic young officer in the quartermaster's department, who helped to get the food out, lost his job.

It having been done, however, other cities have been going about it to get their share. Perhaps the most significant attempt, however, was that made at Newport News, Virginia. Here, because of war conditions, there is almost three times the normal population, a large part of it unskilled laborers, and the stress of living conditions is tremendous. There was a little commissary where the unskilled workers who belonged to unions could get supplies more cheaply than at the grocers. It has been carried on at a cash basis successfully for about two years.

Surplus Eagerly Sought

J. B. Clinebinst, the manager, heard that some Chicago men had been buying food from the well-filled government storerooms, and he began a little investigation. He was there, flour, meat, vegetables, and other supplies, tons of it. Mr. Clinebinst aroused local sentiment and the store got \$2500 worth of good food cheap. The sale began at 10 o'clock in the morning, and at a quarter past 11 everything was gone and a disappointed crowd waited in the streets outside. This taste of what the warehouses might yield made the working people and others in Newport News anxious for more. There was no one in authority who could give it to them, and Mr. Clinebinst came to Washington, where he saw the Secretary of War. Mr. Baker took a great interest in what had been done in Newport News, and assured Mr. Clinebinst that he would do everything in his power to facilitate his getting desired supplies from the warehouses. The quantity in storage in Newport is much greater than that in Newport News, and there is anxiety on the part of tidewater Virginia to have this sold at home and not shipped away.

The quartermaster's department issues surplus lists, with amount and locality, every week, and what the Secretary of War seeks to expedite is placing of food more prominently on the surplus lists.

Lists to Be Furnished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—The purchase by municipalities of canned vegetables and meats from the surplus stocks of the United States Army is to be facilitated, at the Chicago depot, by the issuance of a catalogue, it will contain lists of articles and prices, the prices being what the canned goods cost the government. So many varieties and lots were found available for sale that the publication of a catalogue was necessitated. It will be sent to all municipalities making inquiry. The army general supply depot in Chicago is the largest of its kind in the country.

METAL WORKERS IN BERLIN MAY STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—Fresh conflict threatens in the Berlin metal industry, owing to the dismissal of

several workmen at the Siemens works in connection with the tearing down of notices prohibiting the cessation of work on July 21, the day fixed for the international 24-hour strike. The remaining workers demanded their reinstatement and, when this was refused, began passive resistance. Mr. Siemens' reply has been the immediate dismissal of 10,000 workpeople and a general strike throughout the metal industry is foreseen as a possible result. There is also a partial strike for increased pay among the hammer-smiths at the Borsig works. Simultaneously a movement for a general strike throughout Germany has been initiated among the telegraph workers owing to the dismissal by the postal authorities of 287 telegraph and telephone workers who joined the 24-hour strike on July 21.

Adoption of Policy Called For

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DERBY, England (Sunday)—J. H. Thomas yesterday made his first public speech since his return from America and in his address to his constituents deplored the tendency to use weapons of force on every possible occasion. Unless the losses of the last five years were immediately repaired, he said, nothing but disaster stared the country in the face. He called for the adoption and declaration of a policy by the government which, he declared, by its method of dealing with disputes had created the impression that workmen could only secure justice by striking. Strikes, he declared, should be the last and not the first resort and it was a negation of democratic ideas for any section to hold a nation to ransom.

BRITISH INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA OPPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Speaking at Edgware yesterday Herbert Asquith, the former Prime Minister, said that he regarded with bewilderment and apprehension the part Great Britain has played in Russia, and claimed that the Nation wanted a clearer definition of what the country's commitment, actual and prospective, were. He hoped that the attempts now being made to secure an increase in the scale and scope of British intervention would be strongly and successfully resisted.

"This is no time," he said, "when we can afford to embark on crusades for the extermination of what is called bolshevism. It is not for us to take sides in domestic controversies and constitutional developments of independent states, and the future government of Russia is for the Russian people to decide."

Turning to domestic politics Mr. Asquith severely criticized the whole administration of the present government which, he claimed, was in no sense representative of the people.

LOWERING OF BRITISH PRICES NOT LIKELY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DARFIELD, England (Sunday)—Addressing a meeting of the food control committees yesterday G. H. Roberts, the British Food Controller, said that the Cabinet's decision to continue the Ministry of Food with all its powers through the coming winter was convincing evidence of the government's determination to leave nothing to chance in the food situation, and he informed them that certain measures would soon be put in operation. He held out little hope that prices would be lower than those prevailing last winter and indicated that the problem of prices gave him more anxiety than the problem of supplies. He admitted a certain amount of profiteering, though he claimed that it was less prevalent in foodstuffs than in other commodities, but attributed the high prices mostly to the state of exchange. Increased production and, therefore, increased exports, he claimed, was the remedy for the situation.

FRENCH CELEBRATION ON AUGUST 2 AND 3

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—All the principal societies in France are joining in organizing a great demonstration on Aug. 2 and 3 with a view to celebrating at the same hour in every commune the liberation of French territory. The demonstration is to be styled a national fête of gratitude to the soldiers of France. The principal ceremony, which will be held at the Sorbonne, will be attended by President Poincaré, the Marshals of France, Mr. Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and Professor Lavelle, while in every community throughout France will be deposited a scroll with the names of the men who fell on the field of honor.

JUGO-SLAVS REPULSED ON DEMARCATION LINE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—A Trieste message states that on the demarcation line fixed by the armistice commission, the Jugo-Slavs, led by Serbian officers, suddenly attacked the Italian posts in the direction of Laibach. Furious fighting ensued and eventually the Jugo-Slavs were repulsed after the Italians had received reinforcements.

BOSTON'S FISH SUPPLY MENACED

YARMOUTH, Nova Scotia—Four members of the Boston Fishermen's Union have arrived here. It is understood that their object is to organize a sympathetic strike of local fishermen, thereby cutting off the fresh fish supply going from the province to Boston and other ports.

NEW CONSORTIUM TO FINANCE CHINA

Arrangement Rests on Cooperation Between United States, Great Britain, France, Japan—Sound Basis and Fair Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Announcement is made of a new consortium for financing China. The explanation of the new consortium, as given by Paul S. Reinsch, United States Minister to China, was received here in advices from China. His statement is as follows:

"The new consortium is an outcome of the efforts of friendly nations to find a sound basis for Chinese finance which will assure abundant financial support to the Chinese Government and Nation on fair terms, and will relieve the Chinese Government of the necessity of making loans under general conditions unfavorable to it. 'The arrangement rests on open cooperation between America, Great Britain, France and Japan in a spirit of helpfulness to China, the agreement involving no monopoly. The group of each nation is to include every institution introduced in Chinese finances. Other nations interested in China will be admitted when they have the necessary capital strength.'

"The consortium exists for purely financial purposes. It does not constitute a monopoly of contracting or furnishing of materials. As it unifies the foreign interest in China, it will arrest the progressive partition of China through the growth of local spheres of influence, and it will strengthen the Chinese Government by giving it a sound and abundant financial support, and by making its action more effective. It will benefit the Chinese people by all the advantages which flow from a sound, well-established financial system."

"The Chinese Government, with the unified support of the great powers, will be strengthened in every function it exercises."

"The consortium is to embrace all government loans, whether made for agricultural or industrial purposes, including, of course, loans made to private individuals or companies for industrial or commercial enterprises. The inclusion of agricultural government loans is manifestly necessary because no sound financial system can be introduced covering short of all of the loan operations of the government. The foreign lenders have the right to demand security for their investment, but they will not seek concessions and special local preferences or control over the natural resources of the country, their security being the assurance of the application of the borrowed funds to the purposes to which the Chinese Government has allotted them."

"The best security from every point of view is found in improved methods of revenue and general administration. Foreign lenders are entitled to have strict methods of accountability and effective civil service rules applied."

SIR E. POYNTER PASSES AWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Sir Edward Poynter, former president of the Royal Academy, passed away yesterday.

Sir Edward, who received a baronetcy in 1902, was the successor to Sir John Millais as president of the Academy. Some of his best known pictures dealt with classical subjects, a circumstance which may be due in some measure to his having studied art in Rome under Leighton. From Rome he returned to England and having taken a course under Dobson

he proceeded to Paris and worked for several years under Glynn. He became Slade professor of art at University College, London, director of the art department at South Kensington, and succeeded Burton as director of the National Gallery, of which he made the Tate Gallery of British Art a department. He designed the cartoons for the mosaic panels of St. George and St. David in Westminster Palace and of Apelles and Phidias in the Victoria and Albert Museum. His pictures include "Israel in Egypt," "Atlantia's Race," "Visit to Ascalaphus," and "The Cave of the Storm Nymphs." He has published "Ten Lectures on Art."

STATES' STANDING ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 35.
Number that stand in favor, 11.
Number that stand against, 1.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.
States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.
IOWA—July 2, 1919.
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.
State that has refused, with date:
GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.

MONTENEGRINS ASK FOR EMANCIPATION

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The

Montenegrin Government, in an official statement replying to the demands made upon it by Serbia, maintains that the Montenegrin people are engaged in an uprising against the Serbian troops of occupation and declares that the Serbian Government was interpellated recently on this subject in the Parliament at Belgrade.

The Montenegrin Government reiterates its demand that it be given representation at the Peace Conference and that the Serbians emancipate Montenegro in order to end the struggle.

EXPULSION TO BE REQUESTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Socialist federation of the Seine has decided to ask at the next social congress for the expulsion from the party of three Socialist deputies, namely Messrs. de Jeante, Rozier and Nectoux, who voted for the recent military credits.

EXPORT TRADE OF GERMANY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.


LONDON, England (Sunday)—The conditions under which trading with Germany and other central European countries is permitted are set out in a White Paper just published. British traders are urged to secure a footing in the German market owing to the necessity for developing the export trade of the country as a whole.

SPAIN'S NEW FOOD MINISTER

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—Carlos Canal, Conservative member of the Cortes for Seville, has been chosen as Food Minister in succession to the Marquess de Mochales.

DAILY EXCURSION TO PROWINTOWN

100-mile trip to CAPE COD on the large, wireless equipped, iron steamship DOROTHY BRADFORD. Fare—Round trip \$100; one way \$17.50, including war tax. Boat leaves wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., daily 9:30 A.M. Sunday and Holiday 10 A.M. STATEROOMS REFRESHMENTS MUSIC Tel. Fort Hill 2552



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WAR IS FEARED IF LEAGUE FAILS

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska,
Declares That the Covenant
Promises the World Escape
From a Militaristic Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FRAMINGHAM, Massachusetts.—Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, addressing a large meeting in the Framingham Armory on Saturday night, declared that failure to accept the League of Nations will mean the beginning of an era of militarism and war surpassing anything known, and the gravest peril to civilization. Attacks on the league, he said, are inconsistent, and some are preposterous. Thus far, he declared, the world has devoted its energies toward preparation for war; now it is trying to prepare for peace.

"The question," he said, "is whether we can make the change, and I am frank enough to say that I believe it can be done. The three menaces to the world that remained, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Germany, have fallen, are gone forever, and now the world is almost completely in the hands of democracy, of self-governing nations.

Contract to End Wars

"So that the time has come when these nations can make a contract with each other and in that contract agree that wars shall cease, that slaughter shall come to an end, and that the substance of the people shall not be consumed in preparing for war, in making war, and in paying war pensions.

"The enemies and opponents of the idea of a league first expressed their opposition on the ground that this league was going to be a great international monster with an army and navy and with the power to crush any one of its creators—a sort of international Frankenstein.

"We now find that it is not such a creature, not a super-nation; it is not even a government; it has no army and navy; it is chiefly an agreement. One of the promises every nation makes is that it will conclude no more secret treaties, that in future any treaty made by members of the league is not valid until filed with the league. By that provision you have wiped out one danger of war.

"To prevent war from the sudden unfolding of a dispute every member of the league promises that when a dispute arises and diplomacy has failed to settle it, it will submit the dispute to arbitration, if it is an arbitrable question; that if one of the parties is unwilling to arbitrate it, the dispute will be submitted to an examination by the executive council of nine nations, and that if one of the nations or two of them are parties to the dispute they shall have no vote in the council while it is being decided.

Disputes to Be Examined

"It is charged there is no power in the executive council to enforce its decisions. But when nine, eight or seven nations of the world, all leading countries, have examined the substance of a dispute and make a unanimous report, that report is going to have a tremendous influence on the public opinion of the world. The losing side will not go to war, for the appeal is here an appeal from force to public opinion, and there is a guarantee that for at least nine months after a dispute has arisen there shall be no war.

"That means a cooling-off period of nine months during which the peace sentiment will have an opportunity to assert itself. That cooling-off period, in my opinion, will prevent nine-tenths of the wars of the world.

"If any nation violates its promise by going to war inside the nine months that act shall be considered ipso facto an act of war against every member of the league, and every such member is then required by its promise to break off relations with the offending nation, to stop the postal service, suspend all commercial transactions with it and impose a boycott.

Reduction of Armaments

"As to reduction of armaments, it is agreed that the council may make recommendations, but there is no compulsion, and the charge that we have lost our sovereignty, and that Congress is deprived of the right of saying how small or how large the army of the United States shall be is nonsense.

"To take Article X, which the supporters of this league believe to be the very heart and soul of the league. Those who attack the article say that it means that we have got to participate in every war which started, that when a war breaks out in the Balkans or any other part of the world we have got to send our boys over there to put a stop to it. I cannot conceive of a more ridiculous or preposterous proposition than that.

"Article X was intended to stop wars of conquest. The agreement by every member of the league is that it will never undertake a war of conquest. It is that if a war of conquest is undertaken against a member of the league, all the others will come to the defense of the country that is attacked, from which it is proposed to take territory, or of which it is proposed to destroy the political independence.

Attacks Are Inconsistent

"A great many attacks have been made on the League of Nations that have been utterly inconsistent in their character. This has been denounced as a British scheme, as a British

league, an attempt of Great Britain to get us to guarantee her possessions. We have been told that the British Empire has six votes, while the United States has only one, and that we were putting our heads into the lion's jaw. That has been done to arouse prejudice among those people who do not like England. It has been an appeal to prejudice. On practically every important question in the council there has got to be unanimity.

"What difference would it make if the British Empire did have six votes and the United States only one if you have to have unanimity? The idea that those six votes can always be controlled by Great Britain is nonsense.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.
Gilbert M. Hitchcock
Senator from Nebraska

sense. Canada and Australia are almost as independent of Great Britain as we are, and are growing more independent every day. They are as jealous of interference with their self-government as we are.

"The opponents of the league raised that issue for the sake of twisting the lion's tail. Then they hold up their hands in holy horror and say you have a league of 20 odd nations in which colored people predominate. They speak of Hayti, Liberia, and San Domingo, and in that they appeal to southern prejudice. They had not got through with that before another Senator rose in his seat and announced the league as something which was sure to come under the domination of the Pope of Rome. That was not a fair argument, but it was done to appeal to another prejudice in this country. So they have gone from prejudice to prejudice for the sake of getting votes against this league, which is only an attempt to save the peace of the world, men from slaughter, and women from outrage.

Peril if League Fails

"If the league fails I expect to see bolshevism spread from Russia over a large part of the rest of the European countries, and it is going to take effect on us.

"I expect to see the United States, instead of rejoicing that it is getting upon a peace basis, entering upon an era of militarism and of enormous preparations for war, and Great Britain doing the same, France doing the same. Do you want that? (Cries of No.)

"The question before the world today is the question whether Europe is to collapse into the dark ages, as it will if there is not a settlement of this tremendous issue, or whether it is to go forward into a new period of peace and justice.

"We talk of bolshevism, and there is some cause to denounce the government for failure when you realize that probably half the money which in the past has been raised by taxation of the people has been employed for destruction instead of for works of education, development and improvement, and for ameliorating the condition of the people.

"If you want to end bolshevism you have to put government upon a higher standard, to have governments that will preserve the peace of the world, instead of involving the world periodically in wars of destruction. But I know how the people will decide this thing, for I know from many tests that have been applied that the people of the United States are in favor of the league of peace."

Senator Hitchcock said, in reply to a question.

"As to Shantung, the very same men who criticize the President for yielding to Japan are the men who did all they could to cripple the power of the President and discredit him over there. Even if Japan does not yield to the pressure now being put upon her, China has announced that she proposes to bring this matter before the league, and China will have good cause to set a decision upon which Japan will be forced to face with the opinion of the world."

SUGAR SHORTAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

GREENSBORO, North Carolina.—Discussing the shortage of sugar, which is said to be reaching an acute stage here and in other North Carolina cities, R. E. Steele of the American Commission Company places the apparent shortage on local hoarders. "Sales of sugar in Greensboro have recently been unusually heavy," said Mr. Steele, "but two-thirds of the people are without sugar at all. Some families have stored up from 300 to 500 pounds, with the expectation of a shortage. There is plenty of sugar if people will be considerate of others, buying only what they actually need and not hoard it."

The complaint of shortage is being heard daily throughout North Carolina.

BORAH ATTACKS SHANTUNG AWARD

Idaho Senator Says Provision
Does Not Differ Basically
From Alsace and Lorraine
Annexation 48 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Senate must eliminate from the treaty of peace the Shantung provision, not merely to prevent the perpetration of a great wrong against China, but to maintain the honor of the United States in international affairs, William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, said in a statement issued yesterday.

After issuing the statement, the Idaho Senator addressed a large audience in a Protestant Episcopal church here on the Shantung theme, and compared the action of the Peace Conference toward defenseless China to the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine 48 years ago by the then Imperial German Government.

By indorsing the Shantung settlement, Senator Borah said, the United States would assume responsibility for giving "Japan control of 40,000,000 of people of another nationality," and to that extent would underwrite the dismemberment of China.

Transaction a "Disgrace"

"No more shameful transaction," he said, "disgraces the diplomatic history of Europe."

Senator Borah's statement is as follows: "The Shantung provision should come out of this treaty. It must come out definitely and conclusively. This Shantung arrangement is no different in principle from the arrangement with reference to Alsace-Lorraine 50 years ago. It is, in fact, no different in principle from the dismemberment of Poland nearly 200 years ago. Both of these transactions played the seeds for future wars, and both went far to impeach and destroy the moral prestige of all nations responsible for these crimes. The mark of Cain has been upon them ever since. The people of the United States cannot afford to do this, and in my judgment, indorse this wrong against a friendly people, a people whom we are under every obligation, both by treaty and morally, to deal with in fairness and justice.

"Sacrifice of Honor"
"There have been different reasons given why the United States entered this war, but certainly she did not go to war to sacrifice her honor. I had supposed that she went to war in part at least to maintain it. The moral prestige of the United States has been the basis of our great influence in international affairs. It is this which has given her her lead among nations. We have not relied upon great navies or great armies. There has always been a moral significance, a spiritual force, to her position by reason of the things we stood for, which have been of incalculable worth to us in all international affairs. This, I venture to believe, at this time we are not going to forfeit.

"But while the Shantung affair when gauged by the terms of the treaty alone is indefensible, it becomes revolting to every American sense of justice when taken in connection with the terms of the league. By the treaty we have consummated a crime, and by the terms of the league we agree to underwrite it and perpetuate it.

Protection for Japan
"By Articles 15 and 17 we give Japan control over 40,000,000 of people of another nationality, and we give her the first step in the break-up of that entire people. By Article X we are obligated to protect this ill-gotten possession of Japan from attacks, even by its rightful owner. If war comes between China and Japan, over this affair, American soldiers must perform the service that they are now performing in Russia. It would seem to be enough that the United States should be asked to consent to this wrong, but to pledge our money and our man-power, our material wealth and our soldiers for its perpetuation, is revolting.

"If you want a clear vision of how the League of Nations will work and how it will enmesh, entangle and debauch the United States with these intrigues and imperialistic ambitions of Europe and Asia look upon Shantung and go with me while I trace out the consummation of this great wrong.

"We have every right to assume, in fact I state as my deliberate judgment, that the Shantung affair was most offensive to the President of the United States. It could not have been consummated without his approval. The decision had to be a unanimous decision. He gave it. If the people of the United States would consent to do a thing like this, by reason of European pressure, what do you think an appointee, sitting in the council at Geneva, would do under the same pressure or even half the pressure? And yet the President having consented, the Senate of the United States is told it must not look into the affair and must not change the terms of the consent. Simply because it was agreed upon at Versailles, it is to be accepted with closed eyes and deaf ears.

Secret Treaties Feared
"So it will be in every transaction of this kind which comes up at Geneva. Pressure will first be put on in Europe. Secret treaties and imperialistic schemes will be submitted to the council, and the council will be brought to a unanimous decision. And then, although Congress, under the Constitution, may have the legal right to reject it, every pressure will be brought to bear, as it is now, to force it through.

I venture to say that no more shameful transaction will be found in the diplomatic history of Europe than Shantung. I venture to say that no greater moral reasons for opposition to further dismemberment of China will exist until that which existed with reference to Shantung. And yet we must underwrite it, must perpetuate it, we must pledge the American boys to police, if necessary, Shantung. The honor, the dignity, and the moral standing of the United States will never be the same again if it puts its final approval on this treaty or upon the league which would perpetuate it."

Appeal for Alliance

American Defense Society Urges Senators to Ratify It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Every member of the United States Senate has been asked by the American Defense Society to support the tri-partite agreement among Great Britain, the United States and France when it is presented to that body by President Wilson, with a view to securing its immediate ratification, as the organization feels that such a treaty will be of tremendous value in maintaining the future peace of the world. The letter sent to each Senator reads:

"The American Defense Society appreciates that throughout the war the attitude of the United States Senate toward the war and its activities has been of the highest order of patriotism. It appreciates the high minded non-partisanship that has characterized the course of the Senate in its support of the President and the war. The society ventures now to express a wish. In the sincere belief that the treaty between the United States, Great Britain and France for the protection of France from Germany's next war of aggression will go far toward preserving the peace of the future we venture to express the hope that you will approve the tri-partite agreement and aid its ratification at an early moment.

"We are convinced that Germany will labor to put herself in a position to bring on another war against France the moment she believes that she has a fair chance of winning something by new attacks and will not perform under the peace treaty unless she is restrained by the knowledge that the United States, Great Britain and France will join in compelling its enforcement by her. We believe that the best of all safeguards against Germany's next war will be found in the event of another aggressive movement on the part of Germany.

"Believing this, we beg you to take such steps as are necessary to bring about a ratification of the tri-partite agreement and to accomplish this so promptly that the celerity of your action will serve as an additional notice to Germany of the spontaneity and thoroughness of America's intentions in the matter."

ing message from William H. Taft, former President of the United States: "Your association yesterday gave out two letters written by me to Will Hays on July 20 last. These letters were personal and confidential and were so plainly marked and were published without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Hays or myself. I ask you in fairness to Mr. Hays and me at once to give this the same publicity you gave the letters."

"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

The Associated Press was furnished the letters referred to by one who had received copies of them and felt himself under no obligation to regard them as confidential.

COLOMBIA ACCEPTS TREATY AMENDMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Colombia has agreed to Senate amendments to the treaty with the United States by which suggestions of regret by this country for the partition of Panama are eliminated, Chairman Henry Cabot Lodge of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said on Saturday, after a conference with Secretary Lansing at the State Department.

Senator Lodge said the treaty would be taken up in the Senate next week, and that in view of Colombia's action he anticipated no delay in its ratification. It provides for the payment by the United States of \$25,000,000 to Colombia for the partition of Panama. Consideration of the treaty of Versailles will be continued next week by the Foreign Relations Committee. Bradley Palmer, an American expert who assisted in framing sections of the treaty relating to alien enemy property, will be examined, probably Wednesday or Thursday.

AIRPLANE SERVICE GOES INTO EFFECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The first regular daily airplane service between New York and Atlantic City went into operation on Saturday when Robert W. Hewitt, an aviator with a war record, successfully piloted a seaplane with two passengers on a round trip between these points. The passengers were Mrs. John Hoagland and Miss Ethel Hodges of Texas.

The first aerial express, as it is called, started from this city at 1 p. m. and reached Atlantic City at 3:20 p. m., a journey of 105 miles. The return trip began at 7 p. m. and ended here at dusk.

DANISH PRINCE SAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Prince Aage of Denmark, announcing that he intended to return to the United States, sailed for England on Saturday on the steamship Aquitania which is making her last trip before going into dry dock for several months. It was reported that the Cunard Line had completed a record week of sailings as the Carmania took out 250 first-class passengers on Tuesday, the Aquitania 485, and the Royal George, which followed her within a few minutes, 180.

GENERAL CROWDER'S RETURN

HAVANA, Cuba.—Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, who came to Cuba to draft new election laws, plans to return to Washington, his work completed, on Aug. 7. He has drafted the census law, already approved by the Cuban Congress, an electoral law, and a statute controlling executive pardoning power. He has been assured that Congress will approve the remaining two measures before he leaves.

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HON. C. J. DOHERTY ON TAFT PROPOSAL

Canadian Minister of Justice Says
Proposal to Exclude Dominions
From League Council Amounts
to Refusal to Ratify Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, who was one of the Canadian peace delegates to sign the peace treaty, was interviewed today in reference to former President Taft's proposal that inter-pretative reservations should be made by the United States in ratifying the peace treaty. He insisted upon the right of Canada as a member of the League of Nations to be eligible for representation on the council of the league, which, he said, had been unequivocally recognized by all concerned.

In the course of his remarks the Minister of Justice said a reservation such as Mr. Taft is stated to have suggested in regard to the representation of the dominions on the council of the League of Nations would involve the modification of the covenant upon a matter which formed a most material condition of the assent thereto of the dominions and Canada in particular.

What Mr. Taft is said to suggest, he insisted, would absolutely exclude Canada from distinctive representation on the council for all time, since the British Empire, as a whole, as one of the principal and associated powers, is at all times to be represented. The right of Canada as a member of the league to be eligible for representation on the council under the provisions of the covenant was insisted upon by her representatives. And that those provisions conferred upon her that right was clearly understood and unequivocally recognized by all concerned. A reservation, in effect, negating that right would involve a change in the contract after acceptance, and signature by all parties in regard to a matter which from the dominion's point of view, is of its essence as such. It is clearly inadmissible and not distinguishable from a refusal to ratify.

BANK OF NORTH DAKOTA TO OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
BISMARCK, North Dakota.—The Bank of North Dakota, which was authorized by the state Legislature by adopting the Non-Partisan League's banking measure, has given notice to 700 state banks and half as many national banks that it is ready to begin business today. Its resources of \$35-

RELIEF COMMITTEE UNIT GOES TO SERBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Serbian Relief Committee of America started its first unit of workers on its way to Serbia on Saturday, aboard the steamship President Wilson. The unit comprised 17 men and women, who will work chiefly for the thousands of orphaned children there, for whom they carried much clothing. They also carried wool and cotton for Serbian women who like to do their own spinning, as well as blankets, shoes, and other needed articles.

They announced that they did not intend to establish orphanages, but to try to place the orphaned children in private homes.

DIRIGIBLE STOWAWAY IS SENT BACK HOME

NEW YORK, New York.—Lieut.-Col. Frederick W. Lucas and Maj. Hugh Fuller, both of the British Royal Air Force, who came here early last month with an advance party of aviation mechanics to make arrangements for the arrival of the British dirigible R-34, sailed for home on Saturday on the steamship Aquitania.

William Ballantyne, the former member of the dirigible's crew who stowed away on its trip to this country, returned in the steerage of the vessel. He was given the same freedom as other returning enlisted men and said he did not expect to be punished for his secret passage on the air liner.

SENATORS ADVANCE ENFORCEMENT BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Considerable progress on the Senate Prohibition Enforcement Bill was made on Saturday by the Judiciary Committee sub-committee, but as only a few senators attended, decisions on the legislation were tentative. These included reaffirmation of approval of the House provision fixing the maximum alcoholic content of beverages at one-half of 1 per cent.

The White House

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HEARING IN RAND CASE IS DEMANDED

Attorney for Socialists Says That Charges Against School Must Be Heard—Declares Weapon Placed in Hands of Radicals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Rand School of Social Science, has notified both Charles D. Newton, Attorney-General, and Justice John McEvoy of the Supreme Court, that he will appear in the Supreme Court on July 30, ready to try the case which the Attorney-General has brought to annul the charter of the American Socialist Society, under which the Rand school is operating, on the allegation that, among others, the institution is carrying on an American propaganda. Mr. Untermyer charged the Attorney-General with not daring to go to trial in the case, and asserted in the telegram to him that he will make every effort to compel him to try the case on the date scheduled. He declared that the people want a fair deal, which has been persistently denied the school, and added:

"I think you will find you are mistaken, and that the people want to see a fair deal, which you have persistently denied the school. It wants the chance that you seem determined it shall not secure, to tell its story in public in answer to the libels that you and your confederates have been publishing against it. We shall see whether it is possible to drag you before the bar of justice. You and the Lusk commission are furnishing the forces of violence and revolution with the strongest argument that they have had in support of their charge that the weak and defenseless have no redress in our courts as now constituted."

Facts Are Demanded

He added: "The time is at last at hand when the right to be publicly heard, to which the school was in common decency entitled and which you have been denying it while attacking the school before it could defend itself, is realized, and it does not propose to be cheated out of that opportunity."

"Never since the famous Dred Scott fugitive slave case was there a cause in the courts in which such momentous issues were involved. We are about to learn whether an educational institution, teaching among other things, economics and social science, and recognized as an auxiliary to the Socialist Party of America, operating within the laws, and which appeals only to legal and orderly methods of agitation and consistently deprecates violence and revolution, is in time of peace to be denied the personal liberty and freedom of speech and of the press granted it by our Constitution, and whether the hateful press of force and seizure of the books and papers, to prevent which the founders of our republic provided with such scrupulous care, may with impunity be abused and set aside by public officials elected by the people and charged with the enforcement of the law."

Pamphlet Issued

The Rand school has issued the first of a series of pamphlets bearing on its case addressed to the thousands of persons whose first acquaintance with the Rand School of Social Science has come through the unfair and misleading reports of the Lusk investigating committee and who, in a spirit of fairness, would like to know something of the history and the purposes of the school.

This contains the manifesto issued by the National Civil Liberties Bureau, the "Story of the Rand School," the letter of Samuel Untermyer when he consented to represent the school legally, and a summary of the case against the institution.

By means of a list of some 500 Russians who were enabled to pass from Switzerland through Germany by permission of the Kaiser into Russia, shortly before the Bolsheviks seized the reins of government in Russia, the joint legislative committee on seditious activities in New York State is making a search for members of that party who are believed to have come to the United States for the purpose of spreading Bolshevik propaganda here.

It is thought that one of the 29 in the first party of the "Hohenzollern specials" as they were called, Sarah Naumovna Ravich, came to this country and was quite active here. It has been reported that she was a personal representative of Trotsky, and brought a large sum of money with her to carry on her propaganda. The committee will resume sessions on Wednesday.

"Constitution Day" Proposed

National Security League Tells of Its Plans Against Bolshevism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A campaign to combat the spread of un-American radical doctrines by a nation-wide popularization of the Constitution of the United States has been completely organized in 29 states, according to an announcement by the National Security League, which adds that it will have perfected similar organization in other states of the Union within a short time. Other national patriotic societies are aiding in this movement to counteract the influence of bolshevism, anarchy and radical socialism, it is said.

A Constitutional Celebrations Committee has been formed, through which state directors are carrying on a propaganda of constitutional interpretation and popularization to culminate in a nation-wide celebration of "Constitution Day," Sept. 17, the anniversary of the American Constitu-

tion, at which time protests will be made against all un-American disturbances and obstructionists throughout the country.

The league has announced that it has launched this campaign in pursuance of its conviction that the best antidote for Bolshevism is Americanism, and that Americanism is purely a question of education; that a thorough knowledge and appreciation of the real meaning of American institutions as ideals by the whole people will effectively overcome all un-American doctrines.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LOT OF THE COAL MINER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

LONDON, England—Speaking at a conference of the Industrial Reconstruction Council at the Hall of the Institute of Journalists on "The Industrial Life of the Miner," Mr. James Walton, M. P., said that he had been barred from membership of the Yorkshire Miners Association, to which he belonged for 38 years. This, he said, was because in March last, when apparently there was looming in front of the country an immediate stoppage of work by the Triple Alliance, which would have paralyzed society, and when the leaders issued a ballot paper which, in his opinion, was designed to create an impossible position, he felt he ought to do his utmost to avert a strike.

Mr. Walton said he began work in the mine at the age of 13; he earned 6s. for a week of 58 hours, less stoppages. Now a boy of the same age working 48 hours a week, received £1 11s. 6d., which showed that great headway had been made in the matter of miners' wages. And he did not think that the credit should all be attributed to the miners' leaders, for a large amount of work had been done by the rank and file of trade unionists. At the age of 16 he was earning 12s. to 15s. Now a lad of the same age drew over £3 a week.

Referring to housing, as far as miners were concerned, he said they were not in such an unfavorable position as some people would make them believe. The statement that had been made that there was not a good miner's house in a certain county in the north, he declared, was absolutely untrue.

Referring to nationalization, and speaking as a miner, he did not think that they were so terribly struck with the idea as some people made out. If there were carried into effect, it would mean standardization of wages, and, personally, he would rather sweep the roads than work on such terms. He did not think the government would be justified in granting nationalization on the strength of the miners' present demands. A referendum of the men ought to be taken first.

PHASES OF STRIKE SITUATION IN DUBLIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Dublin hotel workers' strike drags on, it being at the time of writing over five weeks since it started. The Lord Mayor recently made an endeavor to bring the parties together, but without success. Picketing is in operation and much inconvenience is caused to the public, as well as loss to both workers and hotel proprietors. In many cases the workers have no quarrel whatever either with their wages or hours, but being members of a union, they have to obey the autocratic orders of the leaders.

The bakery trade is threatened with a strike in the near future. Since September, 1917, when the 9d. loaf was instituted, various protests, concessions, and arbitrations have taken place, and the trade has been waiting for the result of the investigations of the Food Control Committee, which had promised that if it was proved that additional charges had been incurred as a result of the arbitration award, and relief was justified, such relief would be given to the master bakers. The arbitration of July, 1918, making a retrospective award, took place and involved greatly increased cost of production. The investigation took place, and it was admitted that the case had been proved. This was seven months later, and the additional wages had been paid during that time, and costs having generally increased, the business was being carried on at an actual loss. The master bakers now say that the Food Control Committee has turned down the whole question, practically repudiating the investigation results, and ignoring the promise of August, 1918. Such was the position described by the secretary of the master bakers' committee when, at the end of April, they were faced by further demands from their employees, and had no option but to reply that no further advance could be considered.

IRISH HOTEL WORKERS' STRIKE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A most unfortunate and unlooked-for result of the hotel workers' strike has been the closing of Iveagh House. This establishment was founded by Lord Iveagh solely to provide those who needed them with good and comfortable lodgings at the lowest possible cost. There are over 500 bedrooms, in addition to a large dining room, reading room, writing room, bathrooms, laundry and kitchens. There has never been any trouble until some of the staff joined the Transport Workers Union. The men were receiving from 33s. to 48s. with lodging, and most of the women got 22s. with full board and lodging. A united demand was made for an increase of 10s. a week and a reduction of hours to 44 per week. As the trust which administers Iveagh House was unable to comply with these demands, the staff, with one or two exceptions, struck work without notice, and there was no alternative but to close down, and the inmates had to seek lodging elsewhere. In normal times as many as 200 have been turned away in a night, so the hardship of this total closing down can be appreciated.

VAST AMOUNTS OF FOOD IN STORAGE

Illinois Officials Find Great Gains in Almost All Kinds of Meats, in Comparison With Last Year's Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Foods reported in cold storage warehouses of Illinois, the chief cold storage center of the country, increased 36 per cent in June, 1919, over June of a year ago. The increase over May of this year was 7 per cent. These comparisons were made from reports of the licensed warehouses of Illinois, made to the Department of Agriculture of Illinois. The amount of foodstuffs on hand in the Illinois warehouses June 30, 1919, was compiled Tuesday by the division of foods and dairies of this department.

The totals are as follows: Close of June, 1918, 155,248,457 pounds; close of May, 1919, 196,890,502 pounds; close of June, 1919, 211,958,577 pounds. These figures do not include eggs measured by the case, in which the increase is much smaller.

Foods in Storage Increased

Foods in storage as compared with the corresponding month a year ago increased generally except for turkeys, frozen eggs and packing stock butter. The most marked increases were in beef, creamery butter, chickens, miscellaneous poultry, and pork.

The reports show that a great storage of creamery butter took place during the past June. At the opening of the month, 7,893,334 pounds were reported and at the close 24,262,876 pounds. The amount reported at the close of June a year ago was 7,504,478 pounds. There were, therefore, 16,758,400 more pounds of butter in storage in Illinois on June 30, 1919, than on the same date the year before.

Gain in Stored Chicken

Chicken in storage at the opening of June this year amounted to 11,193,231 pounds, and at the close of June 24,765,509 pounds. This latter figure is far ahead of the chicken in storage on June 30, 1918, which was some 1,684,230 pounds, making a gain in storage of more than 7,000,000 pounds. Miscellaneous poultry at the end of last June totaled 5,028,410 pounds, as against 929,283 pounds of a year ago, a gain in 1919 of 4,099,127 pounds. Pork increased from 65,783,139 pounds in June of 1918 to 71,161,372 pounds in June of this year.

The biggest increase came in beef, which accounts for nearly half the enlargement. Beef holdings declined during June, 1919, by nearly 2,000,000 pounds but at the close of the month there were 84,115,670 pounds on hand, as against 61,489,137 of a year ago. Beef comparisons need some explanation, because more than 39,000,000 more pounds were withdrawn from storage in June of 1918 while the war was on than during the past month, when there was no such demand.

Statement by Illinois Official

An official of the State Department of Agriculture told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesday that, contrary to widely published statements, the department had not issued a report to the effect that foods in storage in Illinois under the control of the packers had grown to abnormal proportions and that their release would tend to reduce prices.

Foods in cold storage reported by the packers from their own storage houses in Illinois totaled 42 per cent of the total holdings reported in the State, or some 7,000,000 pounds, as compiled by this news office. These figures do not include all the packers' cold storage stocks in this State, as their own facilities during the heavy season are not sufficient to accommodate all they carry, and they must at times therefore send the surplus to

the great cold storage houses of the city. The packers also have foods in store in other states.

Packers' Storage Record

As the Cudahy Packing Company has no plant in Chicago, the Illinois report includes only the first four of the "big five," and runs as follows: Swift & Co., 38,507,694; Morris & Co., 22,526,013; Armour & Co., 20,826,229; Wilson & Co., 6,059,812; total, 87,919,748 pounds.

Most of the above is pork and beef. The Swift storage houses reported 26,247,000 pounds of pork, 4,606,351 pounds of fish, and 2,822,309 pounds of beef. Morris & Co. reported 14,571,517 pounds of beef and 4,265,481 of pork. Morris held also upwards of 2,270,000 pounds of creamery butter, and other packers had large amounts of butter, also of eggs.

SHORTER HOURS FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—The Home Secretary recently received a deputation at the Home Office from the Early Closing Association to secure compulsory closing of shops at 7 o'clock on four nights of the week, and at 8 o'clock on Saturdays, with the usual weekly half-holiday; and a maximum of 48 hours weekly labor.

According to Sir Kingsley Wood, who said that already 200 members of Parliament had pledged themselves to the objects of the movement, the existing hours under the Defense of the Realm Regulations came to an end with that particular regulation. It was not often they had to praise D. O. R. A. but in very many reports in connection with the early closing movement, this particular regulation had worked very well indeed. He added that in asking for permanent legislation they did not desire in any way to interfere with the rights of the small trader, who should have special consideration, but he desired to press the necessity of shop assistants sharing with other workers of the country in the 48-hours movement.

Mr. Shortt assured the deputation of his entire sympathy with their movement. One thing D. O. R. A. had done had been to convert many of the opponents of early closing into friends. "The matter has been before the Home Affairs Committee of the Cabinet," Mr. Shortt added, "and we have decided that if Parliament will agree, the regulation at present in force should be continued for at least a year. By that time we hope something in the way of permanent legislation will be carried through."

STRIKE LEADERS AT WINNIPEG ARRAIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—When Winnipeg was isolated from the outside world, even telegraph lines being closed to the public by the sympathetic strike, the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council conferred upon itself the privilege of sending out all the telegrams it desired. According to testimony adduced on Friday at the preliminary hearing of the strike leaders' cases, this circumstance and a hint by the special prosecutor, Mr. Andrews, that the crown might attempt to prove that the calling of the strike was of itself a seditious conspiracy, constituted the principal features of the session.

Testimony that telegrams stamped with the mark of the Trades Council were sent when similar matter from other sources was barred, was introduced by James Davies, district general manager for the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company. A telegram signed by Ernest Robinson, secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, and addressed to the Central Labor Organizations at Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, was placed in evidence. It read, "Everything here tied up tight, including press and theaters, milk and bread firms operating by permission of the strike committee. Just sitting tight."

STANDARD OIL ASSETS DISCLOSED

New Stock Issue Is Offered to Carry on "Development" Work—Parent Company's Holdings Multiply—May Reduce Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In announcing the issue of \$100,000,000 of 7 per cent preferred stock to carry on the "development campaign" launched by the company after the armistice was signed, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has made public a complete balance sheet and statement of earnings and dividends between 1912 and 1918, inclusive. This is the first public offering of Standard Oil stock. For the first time, it will be offered on the stock exchange, rather than on the curb, so that its earnings must be made known. The balance sheet for 1912-1918 shows total earnings of \$454,589,139.89, federal taxes paid and accrued, \$72,712,720.05; earnings after deduction of federal taxes, \$381,876,419.84; dividends paid, \$177,008,940.

The last published balance sheet of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey appeared at the time of the government suit, and showed net assets of Dec. 31, 1908, including the 330 companies afterward distributed, of \$359,400,133.31. The balance sheet for Dec. 31, 1918, shows net assets of \$562,543,025.81, or nearly 60 per cent more than the net assets prior to the distribution.

Assets Multiplying

While it has been known, according to the company, that the assets of the parent of all the Standard Oil organizations have been steadily multiplying through investment of surplus, the capital has remained at a more or less nominal and arbitrary figure, at which it was left when the Supreme Court issued its dissolution decree. This was \$98,338,300, which is all in common stock. During the life of the company there has been no further capitalization of assets, but their growth and present value is generally understood to be fairly accurately measured by the price of 70, the present market for the shares.

The balance sheet not made public shows these earnings before the deduction of federal taxes: 1912, \$35,397,717.37; 1913, \$46,168,955.06; 1914, \$31,798,849.62; 1915, \$61,396,922.73; 1916, \$72,426,692.36; 1917, \$105,785,568.91; 1918, \$101,614,143.84. Earnings after deduction of federal taxes were, for the seven years: \$35,107,887.04, \$45,691,869.49, \$31,457,624.17, \$60,777,243.24, \$70,792,059.17, \$80,865,941.94 and \$77,233,784.69. In each of the years except 1913, dividends to the amount of \$19,667,660 were paid. In 1913, the amount of dividends was \$59,002,980. In this sum there was included the distribution of \$40 per share, made from payments by former subsidiaries of cash which had previously been advanced by the parent company.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31,

1918, shows total assets and liabilities of \$562,543,025.81. The assets are: Total value of plant, stable and floating equipment, less depreciation, \$249,827,931.92; stocks in other companies, \$23,009,449.64; government bonds and other investment securities, \$93,452,369.77; inventories of merchandise, \$160,569,250.15; accounts receivable, \$151,320,085.90; cash, \$13,201,851.66. These represent a total of \$691,316,569.05, which, less \$116,816,714.77 for accounts payable and \$11,957,228.46 of marine insurance reserves, leaves the net value of assets as \$562,543,025.81.

The nominal liabilities are given as: Capital stock, \$98,338,300; reserve for annuities, \$492,315.84; surplus, including reserve for working capital, \$463,712,409.97, or a total of \$562,543,025.81.

The reasons for and purposes of the new issue of stock are given by A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board, as follows:

"It is the intention to utilize this new capital in the financing of the further development of the company's equipment and resources, which plans are already under way. These include measures for insuring the continuity of a substantial proportion of this company's future supply of crude oil, as well as maintaining a cash reserve against contingencies, the active prosecution of the company's program of enlarging its refining facilities, the expansion of its transportation systems and the extension of its distribution plants."

For the public, it is said that the chief interest in the company's announcement is the fact that listing the new stock on the exchange, and not on the curb, will necessitate publication of balance sheets.

Stocks Advance Rapidly

It was reported on Saturday that because of the general belief that this new policy of extension would result in greatly increased earnings, the common stock was bid up on the curb to 770, while the new preferred stock, about to be issued, was sold at 116, the rights quoted at 16½ on a "when, as if issued" basis.

It was said further that it was thought that the new policy of the company would result in its common stock being listed on the New York Stock Exchange, as well as the proposed issue of the \$100,000,000 7 per cent cumulative non-voting preferred shares. This new preferred stock, it was announced, will receive preference as to dividends and retirement in case of liquidation or dissolution, and may be redeemed, at the option of the corporation, after three years, at 115 on 30 days' notice. It is thought before the common shares are listed the common stock may be reconstructed in such a way as to bring it down from its present price of around 760, to the level of stock market trading. It has been further shown that this doubling of the company's capital stock will be of importance as bearing on payments of excess profit taxes in the future. "If the capital for the next year be figured at \$200,000,000, with surplus, including working capital, at \$460,000,000, the 8 per cent deduction allowed when excess profits are calculated will amount to 'somewhere around \$525,800,000."

MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN SET

Minnesota Commission Fixes \$11 a Week as the Lowest Figure in Cities of 5000 or More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

ST. PAUL, Minnesota—Weekly wage rates for women and minors in any occupation, to go into effect Aug. 1 throughout the State, are announced by the Minnesota Minimum Wage Commission. This is significant of the growing recognition of the need of having the state government take a decided hold in the determination of a fair wage. It is quite generally felt that it cannot be left to private parties, who are directly affected by a wage in question, to settle the question.

For women or minors who are apprentices or learners, the weekly wage rates for Minnesota are to be: in cities of 5000 or more population, for those 18 years and over, \$8.64 per week for 48 hours or less during the first three months, and \$10 for the second three months, with minimum wage of \$11 after six months; for those under 18 years of age, \$7.20 per week during the first three months, \$8.64 the second three months, \$10 the third three months, and the minimum of \$11 after nine months; in municipalities of less than 5000 population, for those 18 years or over, \$7.68 per week during the first three months, \$9.12 the second three months, and a minimum of \$10.25 after six months; and for those under 18 years, \$6.48 the first three months, \$7.68 the second three months, \$9.12 the third three months, and a minimum of \$10.25 after nine months. Experienced workers to receive the minimum at once.

MARINE ENGINEERS THREATEN STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—After a three weeks' strike, during which time from 300 to 400 ships were tied up in New York harbor, an agreement was reached on Saturday by representatives of the Shipping Board, the steamship owners and the local seamen's unions, all making substantial concessions. The settlement terms provided for increased wages, concessions as to hours of work, assurances that other grievances would be adjusted, but does not include the closed shop demanded by the strikers nor the eight-hour day, except in certain instances.

The marine engineers, however, who supported the strike without entering into it themselves, are dissatisfied with their own situation, and it is reported they may strike if their wage-increase demands are not acceded to, and thus continue the tie-up of shipping.

TRACK ORDER REPEAL SOUGHT

TOLEDO, Ohio—In an effort to avert removal of street railway tracks from the streets of Toledo, business interests have agreed to circulate a petition for a special election to repeal the city's order ordinance, passed to take effect July 30 because of an advance in fares.

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ELECTION METHODS IN SPAIN RESENTED

Protest of the People Against the Corrupt Practices and the Talk of Calling Public Strike Are Said to Be a Good Sign

A previous article upon this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 24.

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—If the Maura Government has so far been too much occupied with the very thorny problem of how to escape the dangers which assail it and to establish its own existence, to adopt any of the repressive measures against Labor, syndicalism, and socialism which are assumed to be part of its natural program, it has, on the other hand, even by neglect or default, as it were, done nothing to conciliate in the smallest measure those elements of fast-increasing importance which seem more and more to gather the future of Spain into their hands. On the contrary, the masses of the people who, as the result of the exercise of this syndicalism—whatever may be its demerits and dangers according to some most important sections of the community—are certainly beginning to take a more intelligent and responsible interest in the country's affairs, give signs of extreme irritation at the existing state of things, and especially at the manner in which the recent general election has been conducted by the government.

Elections Considered as "Fiestas"

Hitherto elections have been regarded by these masses very much as "fiestas" of a particularly rowdy and rollicking character with something to be had for nothing—except a vote—in either money or kind from the candidates. The morals of the business, the duties of citizenship, and the present and future welfare of the country were matters of no concern to them and were never considered. It is perhaps in its way a good sign that at the recent election the Maurists deemed it better and surer to adopt forcible measures, such as those at Cohn and many other places already described, to prevent their opponents from voting at all, rather than attempt the processes of bribery which were never certain and are less so now than ever they were before; and it is another good sign that now, for the first time in any real fashion, the people themselves, as apart from the politicians, are protesting against the way in which the elections were put through. Never until now has a meeting of the Labor and Socialist elements been held in Madrid with such an object as this, but that which has just taken place in the Casa del Pueblo had an appearance of great reality and earnestness. Old Spaniards rub their eyes and wonder, when they find the working classes talking of calling for a general strike because the elections were so very wrongfully conducted. Several of the foremost leaders were present at the meeting, and the government took the precaution to see that some of the sharpest passages in the newspaper reports of the proceedings were censored.

Chairing up the Proletariat

Mr. Aguilano led the way in a series of strong speeches, giving an account of some of the means of compulsion exercised by the government with the object of assuring their victories in the election. He spoke particularly of what had taken place in Andalusia, of which he had had personal experience and where, he declared, the proletariat was chained up. In the province of Cordova, the government had resorted to every kind of violence in order to secure the return of its own candidates. In Andalusia, members of the working classes had been locked up in filthy prisons. Certain procedures, no doubt, had been conducted because the spirit of citizenship had been awakened in the hearts of the Spanish proletariat which had desired to take a real part in the electoral contest and which understood perfectly what the Russian revolution meant. He declared that he had full confidence in the early triumph of the social revolution in Spain and elsewhere.

Mr. Llaneza, secretary of the Asturian Miners' Syndicate, was received with an enormous burst of applause and "vivas" for the Asturian miners when he rose to speak. He himself had been a candidate for the constituency of Hinojosa del Duque, and he told the meeting that he was quite satisfied with the result, in a sense, and that he would have been elected but for the suspension of the constitutional guarantees and the maintenance of the state of war. Nevertheless, he thought that this state of things would prove advantageous to the working classes, since it caused the spirit of protest to rise up in them, also the spirit of citizenship, and in due time they would triumph. He said that much propaganda work in Andalusia was necessary in order that conviction might be brought to the country people that the land was meant for them and not for the caciques who exploited it.

Weapon of General Strike

Then came Mr. Suarez—the "companion" Suarez, as those militants of the Labor world are designated. He is another Asturian miner and is by way of becoming a great Labor leader in time. He has clear and practical ideas, is very advanced, and is in the habit of saying nearly all of what he thinks. On this occasion he communicated to the meeting his view that if the working classes could not find any legal means of exerting their views, being deprived of their places in Parliament by the system of the elections, they would resort to the only weapon they possessed, the general strike, and he declared that they

would proceed to that extreme even though the very life of the Nation were endangered. He also gave an account of the election atrocities, as they are called, committed in the Province of Cordova, and his own particular sufferings, since he was imprisoned for 10 days without any reason being given him. "The Socialist seed is being sown in Andalusia," cried the companion Suarez, "and it will redeem the whole of Spain!"

It was then the turn of the companion Largo Caballero, one of the little band, glorified among their people, who suffered imprisonment in Cartagena jail for their share in organizing the famous August revolutionary strike. He gave a remarkable account of what had taken place in the constituency of Lucena where all the workers were organized, and it was firmly believed throughout the province that the triumph of the Socialists was certain. But the government took such extreme and amazing steps in the way of suppressing votes and voters, and of exercising compulsion upon others to vote for the governmental candidates, that the effect of these measures could not be overcome. He himself had been defeated by only 300 votes while the detentions of intending voters for him exceeded 400.

Of the six towns and villages of which the constituency was composed, five were Socialist, and all the detentions and arrests were made in these places. The other was syndicalist, and as it declared that it would not take part in the election no arrests were made there. Anyhow, he thought that this district and constituency were lost to the Duke de Almodovar, and that when the November elections came the successful candidates would be Socialists. He felt, however, that the rural laborers of Andalusia needed the assistance of the industrial workers of Madrid in the great fight they were making. He said if the government did not mend its ways in Andalusia they would not be worthy of themselves if they did not rise up and adopt the most energetic measures. "Today," he declared, "we have no material arms, but one very important thing remains to us, and that is the right of non-production, or the general strike as it is called." (There was enormous applause at this, and there were "vivas" for the general strike). "It may happen that after this government there will come another one that is even more reactionary, and we must be prepared for the fight with that one with all its consequences."

When Mr. Besteiro, the Socialist University professor, and another of the Cartagena martyrs, came to the front of the platform the cheering was greater than ever and lasted longer, while the audience became even more insistent as time went on in its vivas for the general strike. He asked what was the use of the political effort of the proletariat when so many scandals were being perpetrated by the persons who exercised governmental power.

Threat to Overtake Government

"But now," he said, "those times are passing away when counts and dukes departed from their districts with blank commissions in their pockets, to go to the Chamber to forge laws of oppression. Times have changed much; the social revolution has already triumphed, and the proletariat exercised its dictatorship in Russia as Charles Marx desired. This government prefers that Spain should be destroyed rather than that it should abandon power. Very well; we will cast it out, even though Spain should be destroyed. The reactionaries and the government have declared war upon the people. We are at war; but the proceedings of the first of June (the day of the elections to the Chamber) were the battle of the Marne, which was not indeed victory, but made it effective ultimately."

The companion Mr. Saborit had something to say, and at the finish Garcia Cortes told the people that they were just about to hold a meeting dedicated to the memory of Rosa Luxemburg. This ended what was, in some respects a memorable and remarkable gathering. Perhaps there would be nothing strange in holding such a meeting in Paris or London, though in such capitals there could not be the same occasion for it. But this was the first time in Madrid, and it indicated the dawn of a new spirit. It is obvious, however, that the "proletariat" need much education, not merely in politics and economics, but in responsibility and sincerity. They cheer too often when they do not know why they cheer; and they are frantically enthusiastic for the general strike without having reflected what it means and what it would do.

ALFALFA GROWERS TO MEET
AMHERST, Massachusetts.—Special afternoon sessions for sheep breeders of this State and for members of the Massachusetts Alfalfa Growers Association have been arranged in connection with the summer farmers' week to be held beginning today at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst. The sheep breeders will open their meeting tomorrow with a wool-grading demonstration by L. L. Heller, assistant secretary of the National Wool Growers Association. Later the sheep men will make a tour of inspection over the college sheep barns and piggery. The alfalfa meetings will open on Wednesday. There will be an inspection trip of the college alfalfa fields and a talk on alfalfa in Massachusetts by Earl Jones, extension agronomist at the college.

FARMERS' WEEK PROGRAM
DURHAM, New Hampshire.—Farmers' and home-makers' week will be held this year at New Hampshire College, Aug. 19-22. Many agricultural organizations will hold meetings here at the time. The Federation of Women's Clubs has determined to join in making the occasion one of the most important in the history of rural progress work in the State. Beekeepers will meet to organize an association.

MOVEMENTS WITHIN MODERN MASONRY

Prince of Wales to Receive Degree of Master Mason—Lodge Is Formed at Gröningen by Interned British Troops

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The recent initiation of the Prince of Wales was witnessed by only a favored few, but his admission to the degree of a master Mason is likely to be one of the largest masonic gatherings, and, indeed, one of the grandest in the annals of modern masonry in England. An invitation has been sent to the grand master and to the grand secretary of every masonic jurisdiction in communion with the United Grand Lodge of England. These brethren will also be present at the masonic service of thanksgiving for peace which will take place in the Royal Albert Hall.

Many Masons are to prove that the limits of benevolence have not yet been reached. In their charitable efforts on behalf of the children of their brethren no help has hitherto been afforded by Freemasons to children under eight years of age. The Grand Mark Lodge is, however, now proposing to include in the operations of its benevolent fund grants in necessitous cases for children, even from birth, thus supplying what would appear to be the only deficiency in masonic benevolence. This fund, like all other masonic funds, has, throughout the period of the war, made its grants without the issue of voting papers.

Dutch Warrant for English Lodge

There has just taken place in London a masonic event to which the description "unique" may well and fittingly be applied. After the fall of Antwerp in October, 1914, there were among the interned at Gröningen several Freemasons belonging to the first royal naval brigade and attached troops. They expressed a wish to form themselves into a lodge, but could not do so under the English constitution, because Gröningen is under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of The Netherlands which is in communion with the United Grand Lodge of England. The Duke of Connaught, as grand master, advised the brethren to apply to the Dutch ruling body for a warrant for a lodge in which they could meet and use the English ritual in the performance of their ceremonies. This was done, and the permission given. The name given to the lodge was Gastvrijheid, meaning "hospitality." The members, having returned to England, were desirous of continuing these meetings on English soil, and so the lodge has been dedicated "unique" may well and fittingly be applied. The original warrant returned to the Dutch constitution, and the lodge will now work under its Dutch name under a warrant from the English Grand Lodge.

The applications for warrants for new lodges still come, and during last quarter a record in the issue of the new warrants was established. The additions numbered 45, the previous record for any quarter of the year being 29 in the second quarter of 1911. Thirty-six of these new lodges will meet in the provinces, five in London, and the remainder at Buenos Aires, Johore, Bahr, South America, and Trinidad. At a meeting of grand lodge, when these warrants were confirmed, grants of money were made to the Freemasons' war fund, the King George's fund for sailors, the fund for dependents of disabled Freemasons, and the returned prisoners of war fund, the contributions for these funds having been sent from Egypt, Nigeria, New Zealand, Baghdad, Benares, Fiji, Nairobi, Mombasa, Natal, and Queensland.

Some of the general public seem to labor under the impression that members of the craft confine their benefactions entirely to masonic charities. This is an entirely mistaken idea. One, the Southampton lodge, has just made grants to the Mayor of Southampton's war memorial fund, the Southampton hospital Sunday fund, and the St. John's Ambulance Association, in addition to the special masonic funds. And this is a common and not an isolated occurrence. Indeed, in the annual accounts of nearly every lodge, if not of all, will be found grants made to local and other institutions outside the craft. Even in Ireland, where the craft pursues its way with greater difficulty than in England, the order is not deaf to appeals from outside, and in the Province of Antrim alone, the brethren during 12 months just ended have contributed £1000 to the aid of the Red Cross funds.

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MEN AND MEASURES AT WESTMINSTER

Though Ministry of Reconstruction Lacks Executive Functions, Reconstruction Is Written Large Over Legislation

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 26.

By The Christian Science Monitor special parliamentary correspondent

WESTMINSTER, England (June 10).—When Parliament met in January, it stood face to face with a bigger task than any that had confronted the Nation for many a long day. But owing to its very magnitude, the task was undefined, and still lay in the region of generalities. Reconstruction—that blessed word—covered everything, and its use in a peroration seemed to absolve the speaker from the necessity of thinking clearly. The country was just emerging from the fog of war, and had not yet discovered that its high aspirations were not things that would realize themselves, but that only a democracy prepared to live laborious days could hope to see them fructify. For many months before, the armistice government committees, it is true, had striven to give form, substance, and life to the conception of reconstruction, and the country unquestionably owes a deep debt to the able and devoted men and women—most of them unofficial experts called in to assist the government—who gave so much thought and labor to many tough problems. Their work will not be lost and much of it even now is being woven into the fabric of the Nation's life. But what they provided was only the bones of a policy—the life and vigor of it must come from the government itself.

The government, believing that a machine could be a substitute for an idea, set up the Ministry of Reconstruction as the supreme coordinating authority to preside over the activities of all these committees. But before long some one pointed out that the execution of the proposals made by them would necessarily lie with other ministries already in existence and that the Ministry of Reconstruction would have no executive functions at all. So the Ministry began to lose its fictitious prestige and today it is nearing its end. Its life has been a lesson in the old adage—Look before you leap.

But, in practice, reconstruction is writ large over the whole legislative program of the government. Epoch-making in their invasions of the domain of private enterprise are the transport bill and the electricity bill. The former, the Ways and Communications Bill, to give it its full title, is really the first step in the nationalization of the railways. It does not specifically enact the purchase of the railroads by the government, but it gives the new Minister of Communications such large powers over the existing means of transportation that it has been argued by the critics of the bill that he could commit the Nation to complete railway socialism without the consent of Parliament.

(1) That according to the definite assurances of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George published in the newspapers, to the effect that the wishes of the inhabitants would always be considered when deciding what power should administer their country, we confidently hope they will redeem this pledge in the case of Togoland.

(2) The people of Togoland are English speaking and during the regime of the late German Government, the necessity for the acquisition of the English language was so great that influential men had to send their sons abroad for English education.

(3) Since the British occupation, the administration is considered just, humane, and uplifting, and we are content to see the continuity of such beneficent government.

(4) It will be an irreparable injustice to us natives of Togoland if we are handed over to rulers other than the British, whose influence is predominant here.

"In the event of our wishes not being granted we must feel that we are dealt with contrary to the popular demand."

"This we solemnly and sincerely commend to your serious consideration in deciding the fate of this Colony which is sent to the OLYMPIA. (Signed) 'OCTAVIANO OLYMPIO,' President of the Committee on behalf of the Togoland natives."

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further authority from Parliament. That is not quite true; for the House of Commons still retains the power of the purse, and by this financial power could compel even the most autocratic government—this one for instance—to modify its railway policy. What is true is that the bill makes the nationalization of the railways practically inevitable, though each subsequent step in the process will require the consent of Parliament.

The bill to control the generation and distribution of electricity is another sign of the times written upon the political sky by the hand of the intellectual Socialists of the Fabian Society, who, by the way, have done a great deal more than their share of constructive thinking during recent years in England and who therefore enjoy a quite disproportionate political influence. In season and out of season they have preached the Socialist doctrine—are we not all Socialists now?—that, whatever may have happened to national resources in the past, new springs of national wealth must in the future flow for the exclusive benefit of the community. Hence their insistence that the full profit of the enormous coming development of electricity should accrue to the people; and so obvious is the common sense of their plea that even this Parliament of profiteers has accepted it, at the bidding of a very democratic Prime Minister.

Doctrine of Public Weal

The electricity bill is merely the parliamentary form enshrining the capitulation of selfish private interest to the triumphant doctrine of the public weal. But the capitulation is by no means so complete as it looks; and there will be a stiff fight in Parliament and in the country before the public interest will really be secure. The struggle will be all the keener owing to the recent discovery of oil at Chesterfield in Derbyshire, which raises exactly the same issue in public policy. And, judging from the general signs of public opinion, the country as a whole is very unwilling to see a new, and possibly gigantic, capitalist interest created in these promising oil wells. But if you told Englishmen that they were thus obeying a true Socialist instinct, they would probably call you a fool for your pains—or a Bolshevik. That is just our way in these foggy isles of ours. We do good by stealth, even to ourselves; and we cannot bear to hear our actions, good or bad, described by their proper names. Yet we pride ourselves on calling a spade a spade!

CONFECTIONERY TRADE WAGES

LONDON, England.—At a meeting of the Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain) it was resolved to fix minimum time-rates for women and men workers in respect of overtime, which as so fixed

is time and a quarter and, in certain circumstances, time and a half or double time. The Trade Board has proposed that the rates should become effective from June 6, 1919. The Trade Board also resolved to issue a proposal to vary general minimum time-rates for women workers engaged on certain occupations which, prior to August, 1914, were regarded as men's occupations. The minimum rates so proposed are the same as the minimum rates fixed by the Trade Board for men workers.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY IN NIGHT FLYING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The extraordinary value of wireless telephony for directional purposes in connection with aircraft has been emphasized recently in its relation to night flying. It often happens that in daylight inter-communication between planes, or between wireless stations and aircraft is unnecessary, but in flying across country at night the use of the wireless phone will become more and more efficacious.

Some details are now available of a test carried out during a recent night flight from Kenley to Paris. This in no way constitutes a record, but is nevertheless interesting as indicating what is being done as a matter of routine. Wireless telephony has now been definitely adopted as a means of ground to air communication and vice versa, on the London-Paris route, and the test in question was made with one of the first machines on this service fitted for the purpose.

Communication was opened as soon as the Handley Page had obtained height and, after speaking to the ground station, the receiver was turned in and speech was very clearly heard from Kenley. The officer conducting the test emphasizes in his report, speech, quality, and strength, and states that he easily recognized the voice as that of an officer known to him. To a distance of about 35 miles the strength of signals was so great that speech from the machine could be clearly heard at Kenley with the receiver laid upon the table. At 50 miles it was still distinct and constant and was heard until the aeroplane was crossing the channel and was in touch with Marquise, the first ground station on the French side.

On the return journey conversation between the machine and Marquise was again picked up at Kenley, and the latter station itself was in communication with the machine 30 minutes before it landed.

One of the recent developments in this connection is the production of an aeroplane set which can be converted within a few moments for transmission of either voice or Morse signals.

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INDIA'S CRITICISM OF REFORM PLANS

Dispatches Upon Southborough Findings Received by British Parliament From Government of India With Detailed Views

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—More material for the consideration of Parliament concerning the "bill to make further provision with respect to the government of India" is provided in the dispatches containing the detailed views of that government on the Southborough reports. An important question, the answer to which determined the thoroughness with which the government of India has brought to the examination of the committee's reports, was this: "How long do we intend the first electoral system set up in India to endure?" The government reply is that they do not expect the initial allotment will be abandoned "until political life in India becomes more reconciled than it is at present to what we regard as a fundamental principle of responsible government, namely, the validity of a majority decision." It was therefore with a sense of deep responsibility that the signatories of the dispatches took up the task of examination, of criticism, and of recommendation.

The first important point on which the government does not agree with the committee is the admission of the nomination to the legislatures of a subject or ruler of an Indian state. "No one," says the dispatch, "is entitled to assist in making the laws of a country, but citizens of that country; neither does the government consider that Indian officers and soldiers should be given any special preference in the matter of voting. They should exercise their political rights solely if otherwise qualified; this opinion being based on the expediency of introducing politics into the Indian Army." This consideration also makes it desirable that officers and men should only exercise the vote while on leave, or after retirement.

Representing "Depressed" Classes
With regard to the "depressed classes," the government considers that the committee has not sufficiently provided for their representation in the councils. These people amount to about one-fifth of the total population, and the report on Indian constitutional reforms promised "to make the best arrangements we can for their representation." According to the committee provisions, however, one-fifth of the entire population of India will be allowed seven seats out of practically 800. To make good the policy of the report the outcasts must be treated more generously and "there should be in each council sufficient representatives of the depressed classes as will save them from being entirely submerged and will, at the same time, stimulate some capacity for collective action."

University seats are condemned by the government as out of date. They belong to a period when there was anxiety to make use of any corporate body of opinion that then existed in the country. At this period, government thinks, they will only add to the representation of the professional classes, and tend to carry politics into academic circles.

Muhammadan Representation
Then comes the question of communal electorates and of Muhammadan representation. In December, 1916, the representatives of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League met at Lucknow and arrived at an agreement respecting the proportion of seats to be allotted to the Muhammadan members in the various provincial legislatures and the Indian Legislative Council. The committee has made its proposals conform to this agreement. The government recognizes that the congress-league compact is an accomplished fact and a landmark in Indian politics, and feels "like Lord Southborough's committee that the compromise, whatever may be its defects, is not one that we ought to reopen, and that it would be a poor recognition of the genuine efforts that have been made in the cause of unity if we were to throw this very difficult problem into the melting-pot again."

In one respect, however, the government cannot accept the committee's conclusion, and that is regarding the Muhammadan representation for Bengal, which it considers should amount to 44 instead of 34 seats.

The government furthermore has great difficulty in accepting the provisions—or rather the lack of them—respecting the position of the non-Brahmins in Madras. "We cannot expect cooperation and good will from these people," says the dispatch, "so long as no provision is made to secure their interests. This interesting paragraph follows, dealing with the

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problem of non-Brahman representation: "Various possible solutions are discussed by the committee. It rejects a scheme for separate electorates on the ground that it would force the Brahmins into a separate electorate against their will. This argument may be discounted by the fact that in the eyes of many Hindus this is what has already been done in the case of the Hindus; but hitherto separate electorates have been established in the interests of minorities only, and to extend the system in the interests of majorities seems to us again open to serious objection."

Power of the Brahmins
"On the other hand we do not think the committee have attached enough weight to the immense power of the Brahmins in combination. They point out that the non-Brahmins will be in a majority of four to one in the electorates, and they cannot but think that, if the capacity already devoted to politics among non-Brahmins were utilized in organizing this great majority, the non-Brahmins would in no long space of time find that such a preponderance of votes would make itself effectually felt despite the power and influence of the Brahmins. We are less optimistic. Recent experience in Madras has shown how inadequately non-Brahmins are likely to be represented in the Council unless some special provision for them is made. Numbers count for little in India at present against social, educational, and especially religious superiority, which has behind it the sanction of centuries. We shall find it hard to meet the charge that we are acquiescing in the establishment of an oligarchy in Madras, unless something is done to secure to the non-Brahmins a fair share in the Legislature."

The dispatch here approaches the distribution of representation between town and country, and complains that the committee has not dealt with this important question in a uniform manner. "After religion and race the boundary between town and country is the greatest dividing line that runs through the Indian people. It corresponds closely with the division between progress and conservatism; between English education and vernacular; between experience of self-government and lack of such experience; between the existence of newspapers, professions, bar libraries, societies, etc., and their absence. It is, roughly, the difference between the old India and the new, the forces that are pressing us forward and those that are holding us back. These are, in our view, elements which ought to be measured on a uniform scale all round, and the relative importance of which ought to be assessed in each province. The committee have not attempted this task." The government feels that the whole matter requires more consideration from a reasoned basis than it has received.

Composition of Legislatures
An extremely valuable portion of the dispatch deals in detail with the composition of the Indian Legislature. The majority of its authors accept the committee's finding against direct election, though with regret, since they look upon direct elections as the only system compatible with true responsibility to the voters. "And," they add, "we do not accept any arguments which would relegate the creation of a direct electorate for the assembly to an indefinite future. We consider that it will be the clear duty of the government of India to devise such an electorate before the inquiry of the first statutory commission" (to be appointed, according to the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, 10 years from the first meeting of the new councils).

The proposals for the election to the council of state are not accepted by the government, who propose the providing of electorates for each province possessing the same qualifications as those which they would prescribe for membership of the council of state, and who should be required to elect to that body from among their own number. The government recommends more investigation into the means and methods of the Constitution of the Indian Legislature and the election to the Council of State. This does not in any way prevent the writers of the dispatch from describing the Southborough committee's report as one which "will serve the immediate purpose of making clear to Parliament the general scope of the electorate which it will be possible to set up in India."

LABOR PREMIER ON HOPE FOR DEMOCRACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
BRISBANE, Queensland—Declaring that the adoption of a violent and revolutionary policy by the workers would, if it came about, cause the rapid spread of chaos and set back

the clock for centuries, Mr. Theodore, the Acting Premier of Queensland's Labor Government, delivered an address at a dinner given in honor of Mr. Davidson, Commissioner of Railways, on the latter's return from the United States.

Mr. Theodore declared that the influences at work to deviate workers from a straight and narrow path were a menace to democracy. The hope for democracy and for civilization was that the workers would take the sane, rational view and adopt the sane, rational course.

In a very short time," said Mr. Theodore, "the policies which guide our destinies will follow one of two courses; either they will be gradual and evolutionary, striving to attain their ideals by rational and just methods, or they will resort to violence and revolutionary courses. If the former course be adopted, there will be nothing to fear. If the workers consent to adopt a policy of education and to follow the path of pure reason, all will be well. If, on the other hand, through inflaming of passions and through ignorance, a violent and revolutionary policy be adopted, chaos will rapidly spread and will set back the clock for centuries."

"There are some people, and they are perfectly serious in their beliefs, who think that they can shatter the present state of affairs and erect a new order among the debris of the old. This is a totally erroneous idea. Let the workers accomplish their object by educating the people and by constitutional means. I believe that in Australia the worker will undeviatingly adhere to constitutional methods. Australian people are too level-headed to be led away from a sane course and the good sense of the workers can be relied upon."

RECONSTITUTION OF FRENCH COAL FIELDS

Government's Vote of 250,000,000 Francs Represents Only a Fraction of the 2,500,000,000 Required for Their Repair

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—An inquiry recently published in the Echo du Nord into the reconstitution of French coal fields elicited the following interesting information.

It seems that the problem of the coal fields of France, says the paper, must be looked at from two different aspects, since the damages systematically caused by the enemy vary entirely according to the regions.

According to Mr. Marquet, civil mining engineer, who has made a very careful study of the question, there exist two distinct zones, viz: 1. The most eastern zone, which includes the concessions of Ostricourt, Escarpelle, Plines-le-Rouche, Aniche and Denain, Azincourt, Douchy, Valenciennes, Thivencelles, and several others. The net production of these mines in 1913 was 7,521,324 tons, and on Dec. 31 of that year, with the exception of Ostricourt, they comprised altogether a total of 113 pits. In this zone the enemy only blew up the props and the buildings. The workmen's houses remain almost intact, which is of capital importance, as the problem of housing the workmen constitutes one of the first problems to be solved.

LAND SETTLEMENT IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. Herbert Easton, the secretary of the British Empire Land Settlement League, has returned to London after a propaganda campaign on behalf of the league in the west of England. He is of opinion, from the information he has obtained, that unless the Empire organizes its land resources, the industrial discord which he claims is now prevalent will greatly increase. In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Easton reviewed a few of the causes which he was convinced were militating against the work of land settlement and against the restoration of the country's resources as a whole. He described a visit to a meeting of workers in the Bristol area in company with a distinguished local citizen, where he had heard an agitator attempting to inculcate Bolshevik doctrines regarding so-called benefits to be obtained from the overthrow of authority, and with oratorical skill presenting a list of firms in the United Kingdom, with an amount which purported to represent their dividends during the war, contrasted with the earnings before 1914. Presenting these "facts" with force, Mr. Easton said the agitator vacated the soap box at this point and left the prejudices of his audience to do the rest. Combined with the propaganda work thus going on, he claimed that there was a great deal of profiteering in land which was upsetting the work of reconstruction. He quoted the price of an acre of land in a certain part of Gloucestershire. Before the outbreak of the war, he said, it was £40, and now it had risen to £300 per acre.

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Output Restricted for Years

Besides these demolitions in the concessions of the first zone, the inundation of the lower stories of the deep pits, which resulted from the stoppage of pumping during the first months following the armistice, has to be considered.

But the means which the technical commission now at its disposal have enabled the companies to begin pumping again, with the aid of temporary props, winches, etc. This will continue, but a return to the pre-war production cannot be expected for several years to come. Such a production calls for more powerful means than those which are provisionally employed.

2. The zone of total devastation. This zone comprises the concessions of Lens, Courrières, Liévin, Meurchin, Drocourt, and Douvrain, where the production in 1913 amounted to 10,894,623 tons, and which comprised altogether, if the concessions of Ostricourt, Carvin, and Bethune, where certain pits have been completely destroyed, are included, 119 pits.

In this zone the Germans blew up all or a part of the linings of the shafts of each pit. There is as yet no exact information concerning this, excepting in the case of pits 5 and 11 at Lens, and pit 9 at Courrières. But it is probable that the destruction has been the same in almost all the pits. All the pits are inundated, and the level of the water is above the shafts.

Electric Water Pumps Used

To arrive at this result, the technical commission will make use of 43 pumps, worked by electric motors of 400, 550 and 640 horsepower, and giving results which will vary from 1200 to 2100 cubic meters an hour.

BOLSHEVIST FORCES ARE REORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The reorganization of the Bolshevik forces in Russia, as described in a recent report supplied to The Christian Science Monitor by a high authority, tends to show that the Bolsheviks are gradually being forced to adopt, through experience in the field, many of the methods which they publicly condemned as a part of a system which they are out to destroy.

The main changes concern the improvement of relations between the officers and the commissaries, the introduction of discipline, and the restoration of their rights to officers so far as this is in keeping with Communist ideals. A manual of garrison duties is in use throughout the army, which is alleged to be an exact copy of the regulations of the Tsarist days, and the manual of internal discipline is also modeled on the old regulations. The general organization of the army has been elaborated by the general staff as follows: Each army has its G. O. C. and two commissaries, who form the army war council; G. O. C. divisions and brigades and O. C. regiments have also two commissaries attached to their staffs; these commissaries only have rights of political control, and only in extreme cases are they permitted to interfere in matters strictly military, when their powers are limited to the suspension of an order for two hours to allow of their informing their superior and asking for his decision.

Home service commissaries are of native extraction, but those at the front are mostly Letts or Jews. The Bolshevik army discipline is maintained by constant threats of severe punishment. The Russian Communist Party has made new proposals for maintaining discipline, based on the fact that the working classes have been used to working only under supervision and the stick, and suggesting recommending that officers should be given the power to give summary punishments. Certain acts of misconduct may be dealt with by the company without a court-martial. Subalterns and group commanders have also powers of summary punishment. Saluting of officers, paying of compliments, and the wearing of badges have been reintroduced. The relations between the various departments of the army command are good, but the work is very difficult, owing to the complex organization of headquarters, and the ignorance of the office staff. The greatest handicap of the army is the lack of subalterns and N. C. O.'s. The Bolsheviks have attempted to remedy this by the enforced mobilization of former officers, who do their utmost to desert from their uncongenial work, and the formation of training schools for Bolshevik officers, who, however, are quite useless, in the opinion of competent soldiers, being illiterate and undeveloped.

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a few meters below the surface of the soil. The question therefore arises, how will the pumping out of the water be effected in these different pits? and what solutions have been adopted? Mr. Marquet states that for the five concessions of Lens, Meurchin, Carvin, Liévin, and Drocourt, which form a unique group so far as this operation is concerned, it is estimated that 100,000,000 cubic meters of water must be pumped out. In order to repair the shafts, it will be necessary to maintain the level of the water below that of the shafts, a result which, it is hoped may be attained, as there is no previous experience to go by, by pumping up 200,000 cubic meters of water every 24 hours.

Electric Water Pumps Used

To arrive at this result, the technical commission will make use of 43 pumps, worked by electric motors of 400, 550 and 640 horsepower, and giving results which will vary from 1200 to 2100 cubic meters an hour.

In addition to this, in order to provide for all eventualities, the commission has ordered 34 pumps of the same kind which, by working simultaneously, can pump out 800,000 cubic meters of water a day. Harnes has first been chosen as the seat of the works; but finally Douvrain was settled upon as the best place.

Another problem which arises is, what is to be done with the water pumped out? It is considered that the River Deule could absorb it, so long as it did not greatly exceed 320,000 cubic meters.

After the water has been got rid of, the bottom of the pits will have to be repaired and this will be a tremendous undertaking. The first purchase of pumps, etc., has been effected, thanks to the sum of 250,000,000 francs which was voted in July, 1917, but this sum only represents a fraction of what is necessary for the total repairing of the French coal fields, which amounts to the enormous figure of 2,500,000,000 francs.

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Need of an Officer Corps

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Rapid reconstruction of the regular army is necessary, "that we may have regularly organized troops in the country," Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, told the Senate Military Affairs Committee on Saturday, in urging favorable action on an authorized officer corps of 18,000.

"This is important," he said, "because there is very little national guard in the country."

General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, said the army was ahead of schedule in demobilization. The army was reduced to 500,000, according to Saturday's reports, he said.

The department has always planned to maintain the air service separately and not to return it to the signal corps, both officials said. It would be a crime, General March said, to return to the "little handful of men and planes" of pre-war times.

Appointment of a special subcommittee to recommend legislation embodying a permanent military policy for the Nation was authorized by the committee. The subcommittee will act independently of the House Committee, except on hearings of prominent officials and officers, which are to begin soon. Among those to be called are Generals Pershing, March, and Bliss. Officers of the national guard and many civilians will also be examined.

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Appointment

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

N. E. DOUBLES NOW
IN FINAL ROUND

R. N. Williams 2d and W. M. Washburn meet Craig Biddle and C. S. Garland Jr.—Longwood Singles Also

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWTON, Massachusetts—R. N. Williams 2d of the Longwood Cricket Club and W. M. Washburn of New York will meet C. S. Garland Jr. of Pittsburgh and Craig Biddle of Philadelphia in the final round of the New England sectional doubles lawn tennis championship tournament on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, this afternoon, and the winners will have the right to enter the United States doubles tournament on the same courts next month.

Matches in the fifth round of the singles for the right to challenge W. M. Johnston for the handsome Longwood bowl will also take place today. Williams and Washburn won their way to the final round Saturday afternoon when they defeated Richard Hart and G. C. Caner, the former intercollegiate doubles champions, in the semi-final round in a five-set match, 4-6, 7-5, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3. This match was played under exceedingly poor conditions and yet there were a number of very interesting rallies. Williams and Washburn kept up to their record by dropping the first set at 4-6. They won the next set only after it had been carried to deuce and then proceeded with the third one with the loss of only one game. They lost the fourth set after a hard battle and then won the fifth and deciding one, 6-3. The match by points:

FIRST SET
Williams and Washburn—4 2 3 5 1 4 4 0—33-4
Hart and Caner—1 7 4 5 3 4 7 0 1—4-36-6

SECOND SET
Williams and Washburn—5 4 5 2 4 1 4 2 0 0 4—6-37-7
Hart and Caner—3 2 3 4 1 4 0 4 4 1 4—4-34-5

THIRD SET
Williams and Washburn—4 4 7 4 5 4—42-6
Hart and Caner—1 0 9 2 1 3 0—16-1

FOURTH SET
Williams and Washburn—0 2 3 6 4 5 5 4 3—34-4
Hart and Caner—4 4 5 4 2 3 7 1 5—39-6

FIFTH SET
Williams and Washburn—4 4 5 2 4 4 4 4—33-6
Hart and Caner—1 1 4 5 1 1 6 1—22-3

Craig Biddle and C. S. Garland Jr. gave the spectators somewhat of a surprise by defeating the veteran team of B. C. Wright and I. C. Wright in straight sets, 6-0, 6-3, 6-2. The Wrights had won all of their previous matches in very impressive fashion and were expected to give Biddle and Garland a hard battle, but such did not prove to be the case. Biddle and Garland played the best doubles of the tournament to date and they are picked to make things interesting for their opponents this afternoon. Their match by points follows:

FIRST SET
Biddle and Garland—4 4 4 4 4—26-6
Wright and Wright—1 1 4 1 0 3—10-0

SECOND SET
Biddle and Garland—4 4 5 4 7 4 4—38-6
Wright and Wright—7 1 3 2 4 1 0—26-3

THIRD SET
Biddle and Garland—4 1 7 5 4 4 4—35-6
Wright and Wright—2 4 5 3 1 8 1 2—26-2

Five matches were held in the singles Saturday and the favorites all came through sound. T. R. Drewes defeated Craig Biddle, Williams disposed of R. C. Seaver of the Longwood club in straight sets, N. W. Niles easily defeated A. N. Regioz with the loss of only one game, F. J. Sulloway of Concord, New Hampshire, defeated Ken Yamasaki of Japan in straight sets. Richard Hart was forced to play five sets before he disposed of Josiah Wheelwright. The summary:

LONGWOOD SINGLES—Fourth Round
R. N. Williams 2d, Longwood, defeated R. C. Seaver, Longwood, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2
Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated T. R. Pell, New York, by default.

N. W. Niles, Longwood, defeated A. N. Regioz, Longwood, 6-0, 6-3, 6-1
F. J. Sulloway, Concord, defeated Ken Yamasaki, Japan, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1

Richard Hart, Longwood, defeated Josiah Wheelwright, Longwood, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2

NEW ENGLAND SECTIONAL DOUBLES
Semi-Final Round
R. N. Williams 2d, Longwood, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated Richard Hart and G. C. Caner, Longwood, 4-6, 7-5, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3

Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, and C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated B. C. Wright and I. C. Wright, Longwood, 6-0, 6-3, 6-2

JOHNSTON-GRIFFIN
WIN THE DOUBLES

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—W. M. Johnston, United States clay-court champion, and C. J. Griffin of San Francisco, qualified Saturday for the United States doubles lawn tennis championship tournament which will be played at Newton, Massachusetts, next month, by winning the northwestern sectional doubles championship on the Deep Haven courts by defeating Philip Brain and Trafford Jayne of Minneapolis in the final round, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

Johnston also won the northwestern singles title by defeating Brain in the challenge round, 6-2, 6-3, 6-3.

Miss M. Davis, St. Paul, won the women's singles title from Miss Ethel Lee, Minneapolis, 6-4, 6-0.

ALEXANDER AND
VOSHELL WIN

Take Sectional Doubles Tournament at Cleveland and Capture Right to Play Next Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The agile and bronzed figures of F. B. Alexander of New York City and S. H. Vosshell, Brooklyn, New York, are certain to be conspicuous on the Longwood Cricket Club courts next month when United States tennis doubles championships are decided there. Alexander and Vosshell won their way to this honor through three warmly contested games concluded on the University Club tennis courts Saturday afternoon, when they defeated the young California aspirants, A. B. Graven and R. G. Kinsey.

Alexander had not seemed to be keeping up his high speed in some of the semi-final games of Friday, but he came back Saturday reaching the highest form that he has shown since he entered the Cleveland contest. Always well poised, always alert to see that his opponent is receiving the same just and equal rights on the field that he asked for himself, Alexander played in a manner that elicited the highest praise from all who saw him. Vosshell, always leaning forward halfway to the net as soon as his ball has left the racket, proved an able second in all of today's contests.

Graven who goes back to the University of California next month to complete his law course, and his partner appeared to many spectators, to be somewhat apprehensive of their better veteran opponents at the opening of the play. Whatever the cause, they lost the first two games, then under Graven's brilliant volleys captured the third, lost the next to Alexander's forceful serving, won again at the conclusion of a protracted volley, during which the ball shot back and forth like a shuttle in a loom, landing finally out of the New Yorker's reach, then they lost three more in succession and the set closed 6-2 in favor of the eastern team.

The second set was almost a repetition of the first, except that the young westerners won the first game, lost three straight, won another and lost three again, the score again being 6-2.

The two elder players battled their way through the third and final set in which they allowed their opponents to win the first game. It was a brilliant conclusion of the sectional championship contest, however, and the players were applauded again and again throughout the afternoon's play.

Kinsey and Graven won their way into the finals, Friday, when they defeated H. C. Wick Jr., former Cleveland champion and W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, Michigan, in three straight sets. The score was 6-2, 6-0, 6-4. There was some brilliant tennis on both sides; but the more uniform play of the Pacific coast entries carried off the victory though young Westbrook both served and defended his game exceedingly well.

TRI-STATE SECTIONAL DOUBLES
Semi-Final Round

A. B. Graven, Berkeley, and R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated H. C. Wick Jr., Cleveland, and W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, 6-2, 6-0, 6-4.

Final Round

F. B. Alexander, New York, and S. H. Vosshell, Brooklyn, defeated A. B. Graven, Berkeley, and R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1.

There seemed to be something nationally characteristic in the bearing and play of Ichiji Kumagai and R. L. Murray, respective champions of Japan and the United States, when they faced each other across the net for an exhibition game at the conclusion of the sectional tennis championship.

It looked as though, in the middle of the match, Kumagai was going to outlast his tall American adversary.

The sets at that time were two all, as Murray had lost the fourth set, 6-6, and seemed to be slowing up. With wonderful recuperation the American rallied himself together and in a closely contested set won by 7-5.

The score was 4-6, 6-2, 7-5, 9-6, 7-5.

MASSACHUSETTS
GOLFERS WIN MEET

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—In their first clash since before the war the visiting Massachusetts golfers defeated the Rhode Island team by 9 points to 6 at the resumption of the annual contests on the links of the Wannamoisett Club. The match comprised five Scot foursomes and 10 singles contests. One point was scored for each match.

The visitors won three of the five foursomes and six of the singles matches, while of this last group two went to extra holes. The latter matches would have swung the victory to the local golfers.

CLUB—Won Lost P.C.

Chicago 55 31 629

Cleveland 49 37 569

Detroit 48 37 554

New York 46 36 539

St. Louis 45 39 535

Boston 35 44 439

Washington 37 51 429

Philadelphia 22 61 265

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

New York 8, Boston 5

St. Louis 8, Chicago 5

Philadelphia 4, Washington 1

Washington 14, Philadelphia 2

Cleveland 9, Detroit 1

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

St. Louis 11, Chicago 5

Detroit 2, Cleveland 3

Philadelphia 3, Washington 2

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston

ESMOND PHELPS
WINS IN SINGLES

Defeats J. W. Erwin of Spartanburg, South Carolina, in Final Round of the Southern Lawn Tennis Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—By winning three straight sets from J. W. Erwin of Spartanburg, South Carolina, in the finals of the men's singles in the southern championship tennis tournament, Esmond Phelps of New Orleans, Louisiana, took the southern championship at the Asheville Country Club after a week of splendid playing. In another match similar to the singles in that there was loose playing and no features to mention, the team of E. V. Carter and A. K. Orr of Atlanta, Georgia, defeated the Capers brothers, Rutledge and F. V. of Augusta, Georgia, winning the championship of the south in doubles in three straight sets, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

The match in which Phelps defeated the Spartanburg player is regarded as a complete walk-away and was probably the easiest contest for Phelps of the entire tournament. The young South Carolinian lacked the steadiness and accuracy which had made Phelps such a favorite in the tournament, and the New Orleans star was at no time in danger of defeat. The playing was marked by fast playing at times on the part of both players and hard but inaccurate returns on the part of Erwin. His cuts caused no trouble for the New Orleans star although he dealt out many baffling returns to him. Erwin seemed to be attempting to beat Phelps at his own game, that of playing back court. It is thought that if he had played closer in to the net he would have made a better showing against the champion. Phelps was playing the best game he has played during the whole tournament, and his splendid playing drew much applause. The final score was 6-0, 6-2, 6-1.

Phelps was presented with the championship cup held since last year by C. Y. Smith, of Atlanta, Georgia. When called upon to face the strong Atlanta team, the Capers brothers failed to show the same form which has been responsible for the defeat of their opponents up to that time. They were decidedly off their game, according to those who have watched them throughout the tournament, and they seemed to go to pieces before the attacks of Carter, the strong Atlanta player. Carter played a strong game at times, but was very erratic in his playing.

The team of Orr and Carter qualified for the finals when they defeated E. S. Mansfield and J. D. Hunt Jr. of Atlanta, in three straight sets, 6-2, 6-4, 8-6. The match was rather one-sided except in one set, when the losers led by a score of 4-1. This lead was overcome, however, by the Orr and Carter combination before the end of the set. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Esmond Phelps, New Orleans, defeated J. W. Erwin, Spartanburg, South Carolina, 6-0, 6-2, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semi-Final Round

A. K. Orr and E. V. Carter, Atlanta, defeated E. S. Mansfield and J. D. Hunt Jr., Atlanta, 6-2, 6-4, 8-6.

Final Round

E. V. Carter and A. K. Orr, Atlanta, defeated Rutledge Capers and F. V. Capers, Augusta, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

MRS. F. C. SCHROTH
WINS AT ALAMEDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

ALAMEDA, California—The women's championship 220-yard swim held by the Pacific Association of the Amateur Athletic Union at Neptune Beach, Saturday, was won by Mrs. F. C. Schroth of San Francisco. Her rapid stroke gave her the lead almost from the start and she was never passed, being more than 20 yards ahead of Miss Della Dunkum of Stockton, who took second, by a similar distance from Miss Lillian Snodgrass. Mrs. Schroth's time of 2m. 59.3-5s. was weaker than expected, since only a few weeks ago at Del Monte she bettered the American record with the time of 2m. 54.3-5s. which is but 1.3-5s. slower than the world's record held by Miss Fanny Durack, the Australian swimmer now in the United States. The summary:

220-Yard Swim, Free Style—Won by Mrs. F. C. Schroth, San Francisco; Miss Della Dunkum, Neptune Club, second; Miss Lillian Snodgrass, Neptune Club, third. Time—2m. 59.3-5s.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Club—Won Lost P.C.

New York 52 24 484

Cincinnati 54 27 486

Chicago 46 34 460

Brooklyn 46 41 437

Boston 29 48 374

St. Louis 29 50 372

Philadelphia 27 49 359

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 6, New York 5

Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 2

Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn 0

Brooklyn 11, Philadelphia 3

St. Louis 3, Chicago 0

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

New York 5, Boston 2

Philadelphia 4, Brooklyn 2

Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 3

Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 1

Chicago 4, St. Louis 0

GAMES TODAY

New York at Brooklyn

Boston at Philadelphia

Pittsburgh at Cincinnati

Chicago at St. Louis

T. R. DREWES WINS
CENTRAL TITLE

Defeats F. O. Josties in Postponed Match of Men's Singles by 7-5, 10-8, and 6-3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—After a postponement of two weeks to allow the Central States single finalists to compete in the United States National Clay-Court Tourney at Chicago, Illinois, the two participants played their match Friday on the St. Louis A. A. clay courts, with T. R. Drewes gaining the title, in addition to his city and state laurels, by defeating F. O. Josties, 7-5, 10-8, 6-3.

Drewes opened the match like a whirlwind, taking the first three games in a row. Josties won the fourth game and took the fifth, while he tied the count, 3-3, by taking the sixth contest of some fast playing aided by a trio of double faults. Drewes. The two played on even terms until the ninth game, when Josties went into the lead for the first time, 5-4. With only one game needed to take the set, Josties faltered and Drewes gained the opener by winning two games in succession.

By this time both players were becoming accustomed to the strong wind that blew across the heights of Forest Park. They had found great difficulty in adjusting their play with the direction of the breeze, and as a result were forced to play a safe game, with Drewes a bit the staidier and more consistent. The second set resembled the initial one in that Josties again lost an opportunity to win after going into the lead and needing but a single game to win. The two started along even ground, while at the eighth-game mark, Drewes held a 5-3 advantage and by winning a single game would have won the set. Instead he slowed down and allowed Josties to even up matters at 5 all. After working his way to a 7-6 lead, Josties again fell down in the pinch, losing the set when Drewes' consistent work finally brought the score to 10-8 in his favor.

The third set was the slowest of the three. Drewes made short work of his doubles partner, although at one point the score was tied at 3-3. By taking the next three games, Drewes won the set and made 6-3. As regards points scored, Drewes outplayed Josties. In the first set the champion gained 50 points to 44 for Josties. The tally in the second set was 58 to Josties' 48, while the third also went to Drewes, 36 to 28. The summary:

CENTRAL STATES MEN'S SINGLES
Final Round

T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated F. O. Josties, St. Louis, 7-5, 10-8, 6-3.

GOLFERS ENJOYED
MATCH AT HAMILTON

HAMILTON, Ontario—Followers of golf in this country are still discussing the international match between the United States and Canada here Friday, when the team from the States easily won by 12 matches to 3. While the result was not entirely satisfactory to Canadian golfers, the match was enjoyed by both sides.

There was really nothing but the United States to the fourth contests in the morning as the United States won all five. Two of them were very close and were won by 1 up, but the other three went to the States by wider margins.

The singles matches attracted large galleries and in this department Canada showed up better as three of the 16 matches were won by home players. The match that attracted the most attention was between Francis Ouimet, former United States amateur and open champion, and W. J. McLuckie, present Canadian amateur champion. It was a hard-fought battle from beginning to end with both players putting finely. Ouimet was 2 up at the fourth hole, but McLuckie evened the match at the turn and they were all square at the sixteenth. The brilliant 48 at the next two holes gave Ouimet the match 2 up.

Par for the course is 74 and J. G. Anderson had the honor of turning in the best card with a 70. This tied T. R. Martin's record for the course. Charles Evans Jr., United States amateur champion, had a card of 71 as did R. T. Jones Jr. Ouimet had a card of 72. The summary:

FOURBALL MATCHES

United States—Canada

Charles Evans Jr., W. J. McLuckie, and E. M. Byers, W. J. Thompson, 0 (1 up).....10 G. S. Lyon and G. Francis Ouimet, H. S. Tynan, 0 (1 up).....0

J. G. Anderson, T. B. Reith, 0 (1 up).....0

G. and D. J. Stewart McDougall, 0 (1 up).....0

J. D. Travers and T. R. Martin, 0 (1 up).....0

Oswald Kirkby, Seymour Lyon, 0 (1 up).....0

R. A. Gardner and F. J. Hoblitzel, 0 (1 up).....0

M. R. Marston, 0 (1 up).....0

(4 and 3).....1

Powens, 0 (1 up).....0

R. T. Jones Jr., 0 (3 and 2).....1

Totals.....5 0

SINGLES MATCHES

United States—Canada

Evans, (4 and 3).....1 G. S. Lyon.....0

Ouimet, (2 up).....1 McLuckie.....0

Kirkby, (2 and 1).....1 Turpin.....0

Barston, (8 and 2).....1 Reith.....0

Travers, (4 and 3).....1 Thompson, (3 and 2).....1

Gardner.....0 Martin, (4 and 2).....1

Jones, (5 and 3).....1 McDougall.....0

Anderson, (3 and 2).....1 Seymour Lyon.....0

Byers, (4 and 3).....1 Haddon.....0

Powens.....0 Hoblitzel, (3 and 2).....1

Totals.....7 0

BRITISH ISLES WIN DOUBLES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EASTBOURNE, England (Sunday)—H. Roper Barrett and A. R. F. Kingscote, British Isles, defeated Dodd and Aitken, South Africa, in the doubles of the Davis cup tennis play yesterday, three sets to love. The scores were 7-5, 9-7, 6-4.

J. M. BARNES PLAYS
WONDERFUL GOLF

His Winning of the Western Open Championship at Cleveland, Ohio, Makes His First Play to Win Title Third Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—J. M. Barnes of St. Louis, Missouri, won the western open golf championship for the third time when he led a representative field home with a total score of 283 for 72 holes, Friday. Leo Diegel of Detroit, Michigan, was second with 286 and John Hutchinson, the veteran Chicago star, was third with 287. W. C. Hagen, the United States open champion, finished in a tie for seventh place. He was four strokes behind Barnes at the start, Friday morning, and instead of getting better he got worse, playing the poorest golf he has shown in several days.

The championship went to the player who deserved it. Barnes outplayed the field, the difference between him and Diegel, the young Detroit player who provided a genuine thrill in the morning round by equaling the tournament record of 69, was a matter of three strokes.

Barnes by winning the title became the first player in the land to win the western open three times. He won it first in 1914 at Indianapolis, Indiana, and again in 1917 at Chicago. By an odd coincidence his total here was exactly the same as his aggregate count in 1917.

Barnes was forced to play better golf to get his 283 here than was the case three seasons ago. The entry list was more representative and the golfing test as exemplified by the 18 varied Mayfield holes was considerably more difficult. Barnes proved himself the complete master of the first nine holes here. Not once was he over par on the outgoing nine and on three of the four trips he was one under. What trouble he did experience came in playing the second nine. The first day of the tourney he took a 34, which is par, but thereafter his score ranged from one to four over. No player was able to duplicate Barnes' prodigious harvest of par and "birdie" figures. All he shot 40 holes in par and 14 others in "birdie" figures, a total of 54 holes in par and better.

The 12 visiting golfers who won money positions in the finals were Barnes, who was first and got \$350, Diegel who got \$225, Hutchinson got \$125, Fred McLeod of Washington and Otto Hackbart of Cincinnati tied for fourth place and divided \$145, R. G. Macdonald of Chicago got \$50 for fifth place, Harry Hampton of Richmond and Hazen divided \$70 for sixth place, Willie Kidd of St. Louis got seventh and \$20, and three others, George Sargent, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Emmet French, York, Pennsylvania, and Tom Boyd, Fox Hill, tied for the last money award, \$15, splitting it three ways.

SEABRIGHT TENNIS
TOURNEY STARTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SEABRIGHT, New Jersey—One of the big invitation tournaments in preparation for the national championships at Newton, Massachusetts, and Forest Hills is to take place at the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis Club beginning this afternoon. The turf courts on the Rumson road where so many great tennis battles have been fought out in the 20 years since the tournament has been instituted are in the finest condition.

In the place of the Achelis cup which, since the institution of the tournament until won by R. N. Williams 2d in 1916, was the principal prize in the singles, the club has offered for competition the "Seabright bowls" in singles and doubles which must be won three times but unlike the Achelis cup not necessarily in succession to become the property of the winner.

The Achelis cup which has been the hardest fought for trophy ever offered for competition in tennis was won in 1909, when it was first offered by M. D. Whitman, then at the height of his tennis career. In 1901 and 1902, W. A. Larned was the victor, but in 1903, when a victory would have given him permanent possession, he was beaten by B. C. Wright. Again in 1904 and 1905 Larn

A Little Girl Who Loved Driving

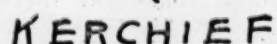
Then, too, all these roads took upon them such varying aspects according to season, weather, or the time of day when one chanced to be passing. For instance, the road which led to the station three miles distant, could be quite a different road on a brilliant morning early in June, birds singing, great billowing white clouds in a deep blue sky, to what it would be on an evening of late September, rainy perhaps, and perfectly dark except for our lantern, the fallen leaves

A Great Bargain

Betsy Interviews Her Pocket Handkerchief

Her friend went off into fresh peals of laughter. "There were not many juke-boxes in those days," he told her; "but

A simple line drawing of a person's face, likely a woman, wearing a headscarf. The drawing is minimalist, using only black outlines on a white background. The person has dark eyes, a small nose, and a slight smile. The headscarf is drawn with a few simple lines, showing it covers the top and sides of the head. The overall style is that of a quick sketch or a stencil.



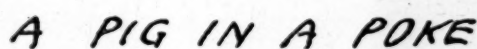
POCKET CHIEF



HAND-KERCHIEF

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"That settles 'hand,'" cried Betsy,umping up and down with excitement. "and I believe I can guess



A Feudal State in New England

...bours, and both got several charters and patents from the King, and from the New England Company. I would be confusing to follow all these grants and charters, or all the attempts at settlements, made by the Massachussetts and other New Englanders, and granted to them was often very vaguely outlined, the fact being that the people who applied for land, and those who drew up the charters, had only the vaguest ideas concerning the land in question. So the grants often overlapped each other, and the same land was frequently claimed by two people, and of course confusion and quarrels followed.

The French, as you know, had already made settlements in Canada. But just at this time that buccaneering sea captain, David Kirke, besieged Quebec, took it and carried its brave governor, Champlain, away prisoner.

When this news reached Massachusetts, the whole colony was thrown into a state of excitement. For, in his appointment, the settlers saw the end of freedom, the beginning of slavery. Both Gorges and his friend, Mason, were zealous Churchmen and

There a few scattered servants remained, and when the Deputy Governor arrived to rule this kingdom, he found this "palace" merely a broken-down storeroom, with "nothing of household stuff remaining, but an old pot, a pair of tongs and a couple of irons." Thus, side by side with the Puritan colonies of New England, colonies which were almost republics, there was planted a feudal state, which was almost a monarchy. Of all the New England colonies, New Hampshire and Maine were the only two which were founded for the sake of religion.

There was but one place to look for her outside on such a day—under the shelter of the woodpile, in a nest of dry leaves, swirled there by the wind as it played frisk on its way to the glade, with the gold and russet trimmings. The nest, snugly round and deep, was untenanted.

It was much later, when a familiar dark blob on the window sill made me

That was how it began. Speckles grew strong under his rescuer's watchful care, and it was a proud day when he shared breakfast with his friend, gulping down morsels of porridge with gusto. Many were the

Written by Miss M. E. Manners, for the Christmas number of Sylvia's Home Journal, 1885, and signed by "One Who Loves Alice."

Good Effects of Caution and Prudence." Nor would such a reader linger long over "The Good Child's Book of Stops," despite the delight of such a rule of punctuation as

After the Comma each reader should stay
and count one.

as "Charles has an orange, a tart or a bun."

The great majority of the old books

The Prince joined in. The Queen then sang alone one of Fanny Mendelssohn's songs. Turning to the composer, she said: "Have you written any new songs lately? I am very fond of singing your music." This pleased Mendelssohn greatly.

Over their bodices gay kerchiefs are

quettishly for the woman whose faith is Calvinistic.

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Or Missing the Mark

J. L. Motley described Macaulay's conversation as "perfection of the commonplace without a sparkle or flash." Those words came to my lips when I stood before the portraits of M. and Mme. Leblanc by Ingres, at the Metropolitan Museum.

Ingres is an honored name in modern art. We think of him with chilly reverence. Books and innumerable articles have been written about him. The bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum has an article of nearly four columns in praise of these two portraits, which were acquired at the Degas sale. This article, by Mr. Bryson Burroughs, curator of paintings, is charmingly written, for Mr. Burroughs is an accomplished writer as well as an accomplished painter. He analyzes these honored portraits of M. and Mme. Leblanc, which were painted by Ingres at Florence, in 1822-23; he inspires the reader to hasten to the Metropolitan Museum and to feast his eyes on these masterpieces by Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres.

The reader hurries to the room of recent acquisitions. Disappointment awaits him: he dare not say it aloud, but in his heart he finds these two portraits completely dull; he sees before him two commonplace, faultlessly accurate likenesses; he stares at Madame's plump arms and hands and remembers that Mr. Burroughs quoting from Lapauze tells us that Ingres before painting the arms "drew them separately, then together, first uncovered, then with mittens, then again with the right hand on the arm of the empire chair—the left drawn twice in the position of the portrait, resting on the left leg," and so on.

Every art student knows that this is not the way to produce a work of art, but it is certainly the right way to do what Ingres wanted to do—and did faultlessly, but without a glimmer of fervor or fancy.

These portraits, although historically very interesting, are not works of art at all. They are excellent examples of Ingres, and as a museum should contain specimens of all masters, great and small, who have played a part in the evolution of art, the museum authorities were right in acquiring these perfections of the commonplace portraits. Were these laboriously literal renderings of the faces and clothes of a prosperous French lady and gentleman works of art the art lover might, without reproach, decide to seek aesthetic satisfaction elsewhere than in art. But let him not despair. Let him do as I did. Let him leave M. and Mme. Leblanc and walk straight to the portrait of a Dutch man and woman by Frans Hals. These are works of art. "Elan vital" runs through them. The garments they wear are suggested, not copied; you see the fabrics move, you hear their rustle, the light touches them and shifts; but the garments in the portraits by Ingres have no quality of life; they are merely laborious copies of what Ingres saw with the outward eye and faithfully rendered. Strange it is that Frans Hals, a Dutch innkeeper, should have this power, and Ingres, director of the French Academy in Rome, an influence, a venerated master, should be entirely without it. The explanation is, of course, that Hals had genius, Ingres had not. He was merely a great ordinary craftsman who had learned how to copy accurately objects placed before him. He is esteemed because the world adores the commonplace; it is safe. Ingres is venerated as one of the eminent moderns who flourished before art took wings, before the day of Whistler and Sargent. Why, M. and Mme. Leblanc, are not fit to hang in the same room as Whistler's "Portrait of My Mother" and "Carlyle," or with Sargent's "Marquand." Compared with these they are artless work.

We must keep our heads. We must neither idolize nor depreciate Ingres. He has his assured place in the local development of French art. When his admirers tell me, with glee, that Degas treasured these Ingres portraits more than any of his belongings, I smile and reply—I should like to hear Degas on that. Of course he prized them, because he, being a Frenchman, had a high respect for the tradition of French art. Ingres is one of the outstanding figures, as Pope is one of the figures, in English literature, but although he holds a place in the history of poetry, Pope was no poet. Degas cherished these Ingres portraits, but he did not copy them. He went his own way and that way was the study of nature seen through his artistic temperament. Ingres cherished Raphael. He regarded him as his supreme model, and when he painted a picture the thought in his mind was not how does this subject appeal and appear to me, but how would Raphael have painted it. In this way Ingres produced his "Apotheosis of Homer," an accurate and dull classical picture—Raphael and barley water. His "Source," which visitors to the Louvre cannot help seeing, is the kind of nude that a Greek would have painted had he possessed the materials and the technical skill evolved through the centuries that were the birthright of Ingres. A contemporary, looking at this "Source" murmured that Ingres was an ancient Greek lost and bewildered in the modern world. If Ingres was bewildered in the art world of the nineteenth century (his dates were 1778-1867) what would have been his mental condition towards the art world of the twentieth century? What would he have thought of Matisse and Picasso?

Yet in his day Ingres was called a revolutionary. Amazing! His "Edipus and the Sphinx," painted in 1808, was received with "horror and dislike" by the pundits of the school

of David. To us today "Edipus and the Sphinx" seems stately classic and stolidly uninteresting; to the classicists of 1808 it was revolutionary, and they groaned and cried that Ingres had failed in fealty to the "grand and noble style of the great masters of the Roman school." What would they think of Sargent's "Gassed," of Childe Hassam's "Flats in Fifth Avenue," or Augustus John's "Canadians Before Lens"? The world moves; it also changes, not always for the better, but Degas was certainly a higher type of artist than Ingres.

Ingres was a prodigious worker. If industry could make a great artist he would be among the first in the world. In the museum at Montauban there are 29 studies for his portrait of Mme. Leblanc. But genius is much more than a capacity for taking pains. Enthusiasm, emotion, passion never entered into the art of Ingres, but in his equipment there was character and a cold rectitude "dogmatic and defiant like that of an early saint." Archaeology, not actuality, was the fashion in his day, and everybody was quite pleased when, in 1800, Ingres won the Grand Prix de Rome with "Achilles Receiving in His Tent the Envoy of Agamemnon." His "Roger Delivering Angelica," taken from Ariosto's "Roland Furieux," shown at the Salon in 1819, was an advance. This picture has been claimed as one of the pioneers of pre-Raphaelism, a suggestion which would not have pleased Ingres, as to him Raphael was all in all. It shows a youthful knight, astride a hippogriff, slaying a marine monster which is about to make a meal of a beautiful young woman unkindly chained to a rock.

Ingres was an academic draftsman, without imagination and timid of vision. He should never have composed pictures. Today he would have made his living with portraits and drawings. When he had a model before him, such as M. Bertin, director of the "Journal des Debats," a man of forceful character, and striking physique, he was able to produce a strong and vivid portrait, and there is something magisterial about his full length of "Le Duc d'Orleans." The details of the uniform and accessories are painted with excessive care, yet buttons, decorations and epaulets do not seem as real as such things are under the twirls, blobs, and flourishes of Frans Hals' magic brush.

And now, having exploded my grumble about Ingres, I close my eyes and recall certain drawings by him of young and elderly women. How exquisite they are. In their way, within their limitations, they are perfect. Yes, acquire an Ingres drawing by all means, if you can get one, and hang it by itself on a white wall. It will be a perpetual joy. Such drawings are Ingres' "intime," Ingres doing what he could do best, what nature meant to him to do; but when you go to see Ingres in his public capacity, in his competitive, masterly manner, say the portraits of M. and Mme. Leblanc—prepare to be disappointed and uncomfortable. For no one is comfortable when an archer with a great name misses the mark.

A TREASURE TROVE OF FLOWER PAINTINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The general announcement that the Ellis Rowan collection of flower paintings is on public view through the midsummer weeks at Clarke's art rooms on West Forty-Fourth Street, just off Fifth Avenue, is not likely to awaken more than a passing interest in the average New Yorker. In a season when Nature's own floral pageant is in full splendor, and when very sort of artistic interpretation of the blossom and spray motif appears, from the abstract color-pieces of the impressionists to the conventionalized textile designs from wild flowers submitted in competition for prizes offered by manufacturers through the Botanical Gardens and the Metropolitan Museum. But even a cursory glance at Mrs. Rowan's handiwork, or a mere summary description of the 350 water-color portrait studies, so to speak, of American flowers, opens a world of wonder and delight.

During 12 years' residence in the United States, this remarkable Australian woman has devoted her enthusiasm and talent, as well as unusual technical attainments, to what must have been a labor of love. What Audubon did, in a bygone generation, for the birds of America, Mrs. Rowan now has done for the flowers.

The Native Flowers

It is the native wild flowers, in particular, that figure in this variegated group. Doubtless a strict botanical analysis would disclose many a "garden escape," the seeds of which were borne by wandering winds from some cultivated parterre; and certain "adventive" exotics that long since have fraternized with our common weeds. But who is going to stop to classify these floral fairy tales, these counterpoint melodies of iris and water lily, these spring songs of anemone and violet, these rose-rondelets of swamp mallow and eggplant, these masques and revels of larkspur, monkshood, campanula, columbine, and the rare fringed blue gentian? Another turn of the kaleidoscope, and you have the elfin world of grassy, weedy field flowers—St. John's wort, Queen Anne's lace, marigolds, black-eyed Susans, the soft, shy mulleins, and downy thistles, the meadow bloom marigold, ironweed, vervain, and all those little odd-petaled things that spangle the dark, damp places with dots of white, pink, red, yellow, russet, purple, and orange. Add to these the leaves, burrs, berries, tassels, trailers, seed-pods, and a few hundred other details of plant, shrub, or blooming tree equipment with moths, bees, butterflies, humming birds, beetles,



Ingres' portrait of M. Leblanc

and caterpillars interspersed in double effect of naturalism and decoration—and you have a momentary peep into the rainbow-hued world of the Rowan flower paintings. Everything is on the scale of natural size. The blooms and textures are rendered with extraordinary fidelity, and withal there is a sense of pictorial selection and arrangement which are of practical help to the students of design who are beginning to flock to picture-collections like this, in conjunction with first-hand nature, for their patterns.

You see, it requires more imagination, more analytical faculty, and instinct for coordination than the average crafts-and-trade student possesses to evolve a simple, serviceable, elemental figure from even the least complex of living flowers. That is why some of the richest fabrics and stateliest palaces today are decorated with the same old lotus-lilies, acanthus leaves, rose garlands, Indian palms, and other familiar motifs that the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and orientals first picked out for easy ornamental purposes thousands of years ago. Modern European artists-craftsmen have kept on through the ages, stamping and stenciling these classical motifs on the wares they produced, and which Americans kept on importing and "no questions asked"—until the war cut off the supply. But now that Americans are taking a new start, making their own materials and colors, the opportunity arrives to replace the time-worn, taken-for-granted with new and more appropriate motifs, and especially with well-considered original design. Hence the stress laid upon the native wild blossoms in the museum and other art schools.

Textile Designs

In the New York competition already alluded to, the designs for printed textiles had to be based upon four common spring wild flowers, namely, Spring Beauty (the rush lily), Dutchman's Breeches (Bicucula cucullaria), rue anemone, and bloodroot. Although several prizes were awarded, the winning designs fell short of any very high standard of practical merit, because the young women who were the most successful competitors had not been sufficiently trained to detach an original motif from its source in unmodified nature. That will come in due course; and accurate flower pictures, no less than the natural flowers themselves, will play an essential part in aiding the searcher's achievement.

The Rowan paintings have not been shown publicly in New York before, at least in any considerable number, and it seems to be a matter of speculation as to whether or not the collection can be kept intact. It won honors at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and was subsequently shown at the Stanford University. There is a fantastic rumor, which has appeared in print, to the effect that Mrs. Rowan refused a formidable money offer from the German Government for these cullings of a lifetime's work. One does not necessarily have to take this literally to perceive that the acquisition might indeed have been a shrewd one for any government at this period, in view of the practical possibilities now opened in the world-wide field of applied design.

THE TOLEDO-LIKE TOLEDO ART MUSEUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Victory Loan was abroad in the land, like the Spring, and officialdom, pessimistic or prodding, was declaring that it wasn't doing at all well—not nearly so well as the Spring, which was glorious. Outside there were flags flapping, decorations flaunting and massed bands parading. Inside every performance, "speaky" or "movie," was lengthened by half an hour's appeal for the "repatriation" dollar with which "to finish the job." If a circus appeared, its Wild Westers were tamed into the good cause, and could be seen making street-corner appeals from the backs of their ponies, which were never quite fruitless, though whether they were in proportion to the noise expended was a moot point.

The Tourist arrived in Toledo. Not an extra flag, not a band or a banner, never a procession of massed bands, and as for the stoppage of the nimble movie, there wasn't a sign of it! What on earth could have happened? Wasn't Toledo interested in such mundane things as Victory loans, or had she left the United and set up for herself? The explanation came round the lunch table. "We got it all the first week," volunteered the hostess, with more than a suspicion of pride in her voice. The Tourist gasped, remembering it was halfway through the third, and officialdom was beginning to get chiding and entreative by turns. "Yes, we did. Every one was assessed by a committee, and if they didn't want to pay up they had to show such good reason why that they usually paid to avoid the trouble." "Most of us had to borrow, but we got it all right. Autocratic? Some people thought so, but it had to be done, and they thought it was better to do it that way than to drag it out in cents."

Typifying Museums

The Tourist was visiting art galleries and he had never been to Toledo before. The Victory Loan story gave him a thrill. He felt sure it was prophetic of the Art Gallery, because art galleries to him, without any rhyme or reason, always seemed to typify the character of the town that was honored by them. So the Tourist found his way to the gallery, and the second thrill of finding it all and more than he had imagined was greater than the Victory Loan one. It was in the middle of the city to start with—just where all good galleries should be—it was actually in the very middle, some one added, but although this was interesting and very Toledo-like, it wasn't vital to the situation. It was within 10 minutes' walk of the hotel, closer to the post office and the clubs, and yet there wasn't a skyscraper within sight and the air seemed as clean as the country.

A goldfish pond welcomed him as soon as he left the pavement; then came a few shallow steps and straightway he was under the long, white marble, pillared portico and, within a few yards, the galleries led off to right and left without any acres of casts to cross.

The arrangement of the place was simple and delightful in the extreme. Just a small central hall with only a

few glass cases and print stands in the corners. At the back was the much-used auditorium and at the two sides a small range of picture galleries. The offices were just inside the front doors, and you could visit them without going into the galleries at all—a blessed device, the Tourist thought, remembering weary tours upstairs and down to the sancta of some of the great caravansaries in the east.

Stephen Haweis

Some of the galleries held the permanent collection, ancient and modern, and others hung with the parades of local benefactors gave promise of greater things to come—and straight out of the eighteenth century the Tourist stumbled upon Stephen Haweis. As a name Haweis meant nothing, but as a painter it didn't take the Tourist many minutes, and evidently hadn't taken the Toledo director, Mr. Stevens, any longer to find out that he meant a great deal.

On the face of it, it was cubism in water color, but the face wasn't important, at least not until the nature was studied. The important thing was that Mr. Haweis, a Londoner, had taken his art with him to the South Seas, and the Bahamas, and under the impulse of expressing the marvelous color, and life around him, had evolved certain broken forms and colors with which to interpret movement better than he could do in any other way.

The pictures had nothing in common with Fifth Avenue cubism; there wasn't a suggestion of bohemia about them, and long hair and sandals never intruded for an instant. Subtle and delicate in color they were; whispering more than shouting the new idea of movement into static forms, and never losing for an instant the artist's individual color or harmony of arrangement. As the artist says in his preface to the catalogue, and says, by the way, with a simplicity which should turn the Fifth Avenue nudes green with envy if they really wanted to make themselves known, which they don't, he says, "Shapes as we know them, presuppose the subject at rest; what we actually see of things in motion requires a new convention. A line which in one place indicates the edge of something may equally be used to suggest the direction of movement. To me interrupted lines convey the idea of movement to a marvelous degree, and I find that figures may be broken and distorted in many ways without destroying their beauty as such, if all the lines have a certain degree of truth and the several shapes and masses created are in equilibrium."

Sane enough this, and the pictures as sane as the saying. Filian dancers, whose many arms give extraordinary value to the swaying movement in their seated dance. A leaping Barracuda was poised in a delicate arrangement of broken colors and form. The water moved and swayed through the rainbow sea gardens. Primitive bacchanal processions retained their stateliness while striding along to native music.

The Tourist would have danced and clapped his hands if he had been that kind of person; as he wasn't, he just revelled in it in silence and in joy that he had found a form of cubism or

modernism—or what you will—which possessed logic and argument, and was proud of them, and wasn't forever parading the gallery with a red flag or advancing its emotions either by pulling your leg or biting its thumb in your face.

If Stephen Haweis goes on, thought the Tourist as he sat down to take in the gallery as a whole, he may be the man who can give us a real reason for the hope that is in him, which Fifth Avenue has altogether failed to do—the hope in the case being the idea that movement can be placed upon canvas without the loss of beauty, form, or values.

The Tourist was more than ever glad he came. Haweis was typical of Toledo too, and the last thrill had been greater than either of the others.

"More room was needed," he had noticed it; the galleries were few and small. So he said the conventional thing. "I suppose it's difficult to get the money in war time."

"Oh, we've got all the money we want," was the Toledo-like reply, "we're only waiting on times and seasons."

The Tourist kicked himself for an ass. Why hadn't he guessed it? Of course they had all the money they wanted in Toledo. If they hadn't they would assess themselves.

And the teaching of the children at the Toledo Museum of Art, is a story all to itself—an epic almost.

SIR EDWARD POYNTER

In marking the passing of Sir Edward Poynter, former president of the Royal Academy London, we reprint the following article, previously appearing in The Christian Science Monitor.

When an English artist or art critic visits America he realizes one of the minor advantages of monarchy. The Royal Academy of Great Britain was founded by a king, and from that day to this the Royal Academy of Arts has profited by the smiles of royalty. Those smiles do not, of course, have the slightest effect on art qua art. The palace, as Whittier said, cannot command it, and the hovel is not free from it. But the patronage of royalty swells the incomes of painters, and makes the struggle for a living less arduous. This is useful, as to 90 per cent of practicing painters the production of art becomes merely a way of earning a living. So this royal patronage of art is a very real and a very satisfactory asset. Moreover, the Royal Academy gets Burlington House—where the exhibitions are held, and where the schools turn out academic painters—as a gift from the Crown.

The patronage of royalty, in the first week of May, when the exhibition opens, gives it a social standing that makes the monetary success of the exhibition a certainty. The banquet held on the day before the public opening, with its page of verbatim speeches in The Times, by the most eminent people in the land, is an advertisement, a magnificent advertisement, that no other art body in the world could afford. So, when the English artist or art critic visits America, he realizes how modestly and unobtrusively the National Academy launches its annual exhibitions; how slight a social or popular affair it is, with what social indifference the American artist is regarded, compared with his British brother, he pines a little, and murmurs: "Yes, monarchy has its advantages, even painters participate in them." His purr is not a sign that he is overgratified by this alliance between art and mammon. It is a sign that art is treated with respect by the state.

A recent example of this was the arrangement that Sir John Lavery, a member of the Royal Academy, should be in the British admiral's cabin when the German admiral entered to sign the delivery of the German fleet, for the purpose of making a picture of the event. That was a recognition of art by the state. No American artist has been sent abroad to paint President Wilson's entry into the Peace Conference.

Certainly they manage these things better in the old world than in the new. Take the case of the president of the Royal Academy. In Great Britain he is, and always has been, a great figure. Every Englishman knows the names of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Benjamin West, Sir Francis Grant, Lord Leighton of Stretton, Sir John Millais and Sir Edward Poynter. How many Americans could mention the names of the presidents of the National Academy of Design? Politicians and leaders of industry are the popular figures in the United States. Painters are almost unnoticed unless they have the good fortune to be asked to paint patriotic masterpieces in front of the public library for nothing.

The Presidency

The president of the Royal Academy must be an expert shaker of hands. But his method is retail. He does not shake hands in the wholesale way employed by the President of the United States. There are three great annual functions pertaining to the British Royal Academy—the private view, the banquet, and the 10th of December (foundation day, the day on which the Royal Academy was founded). It is honored each year by an assembly, the president wearing his orders and insignia. Surrounded by his bodyguard of royal academicians, he stands at the head of the stairs, welcoming the guests, who are, to use a military expression, supremely well "dolled up." But the president, in the exclusive British fashion, does not shake hands with everybody. He confines the courtesy to personal friends and important people. Sir Edward Poynter was much more cloistral, in this respect, than Lord Leighton. But there are folks in the world who never miss a chance of honorable advertisement. So it happens that there are today a certain number of unimportant Englishmen and Englishwomen

who can say to their children, "I have shaken hands with Lord Leighton of Stretton, P. R. A.; with Sir John Millais, P. R. A.; and with Sir Edward Poynter, P. R. A."

Once in every two years, on the 10th of December, the president delivers an address to the students of the Royal Academy schools, and to those members of the public who have been so fortunate as to obtain admission to this foundation day assembly. This enterprise, as every one knows, was begun by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the discourses he delivered are still a valued textbook. He like Lord Leighton, was as near to the ideal of an Admirable Criticism as this imperfect world can supply.

When a painter takes office as president, he must at once become most other things; he must be organizer, business man, courtier, social lion, linguist, an authority on sculpture, architecture, the applied arts, and orator. Lord Leighton was all these things. He was a golden-mouthed orator. His discourses on the 10th of December had everything except bite, snarl and humanity. The present writer well remembers the discourse he gave on Velasquez. The golden periods poured on mellifluously for two hours, without pause, without hesitations; the Spanish names were pronounced with a correct intimacy that was uncanny, and the whole dark and solemn art of Spain swept before us on a gorgeous level, without incident and without break. It was like gazing on a sweep of yellow sand, some sunny afternoon, when the golden procession of the hours seem to have paused in a swoon of radiant content. The students shuffled, the public slumbered, the attendants pinched themselves, the present writer kept wide awake because he was so intent on watching a man seated on the front bench. His alert face never moved from the Jovian height of the lecturer, his dandy figure never stirred, but his right hand clutched the lapel of his coat, as if, in this torrent of golden oratory, he felt that he must cling to something tangible. His attitude was a wonderful example of concentration. He was determined to see the thing through to the end, to get the thought beneath the Leighton glamor. No doubt he succeeded, because he was Robert Browning.

Sir Edward's Task To this prodigy, to versatile Lord Leighton, the most all-round cultured man Great Britain produced in the nineteenth century, Sir Edward Poynter succeeded, for Sir John Millais' reign was so brief that he is judged rather as artist than as president. Sir Edward had a superhuman task. No man could rival Leighton. Sir Edward, being a quiet, scholarly English gentleman, who lived in a substantial English house with an orderly garden, not in an art palace, did not attempt to do so. As director of the National Gallery, an office he had held for some years, he was not without experience of leadership and organization. As director, as president, he has been mildly efficient no more. Enthusiasm knows him not. The larger views of the mission of art taken by the Royal Academy during the past few years have been due rather to the pressure of the war than to the attitude of its president. Not being an orator he has rather evaded the opportunity of impressing the students and the public with his eloquence.

His Art

His art, during his career as president, has remained as it was, as it always has been. He is a classicist, the personification of academic training. His drawing is accurate, his design is based on the book-teaching of the centuries, his color is unaffected, his subjects are usually taken from classical mythology. Such subjects were popular at the height of his fame when he painted "The Visit to Esculapius." They are now no longer popular, so most critics have relegated their classical dictionary to a dark corner of the library. His art, like Andrea del Sarto's, may be called faultless; it is also lifeless. He presents a classical story; it is all in order like a well-printed page, but one page of his art is like another. Save its scholarship it is without significance. Being president, Sir Edward Poynter's pictures, even his portraits, have always been hung in the very best positions. This fierce light has been rather hard upon this modest but quite determined painter. The elder critics have been reverential. The younger ones—well, youth is youth.

—Q. R.

ST. LOUIS COMPETITION Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Announcement of the seventh open competitive exhibition of the St. Louis Artists Guild has been made by the president, Clark McAdams. The competitions will close Nov. 11, with a showing to the public on Nov. 16. Awards aggregating \$1600 will be made for landscapes, figures, decoration, portraits, water colors, and sculptures. The St. Louis Art League prize of \$500 will be given to the best work of art and the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce purchase prize of \$350 for the best painting of a St. Louis scene will be offered.

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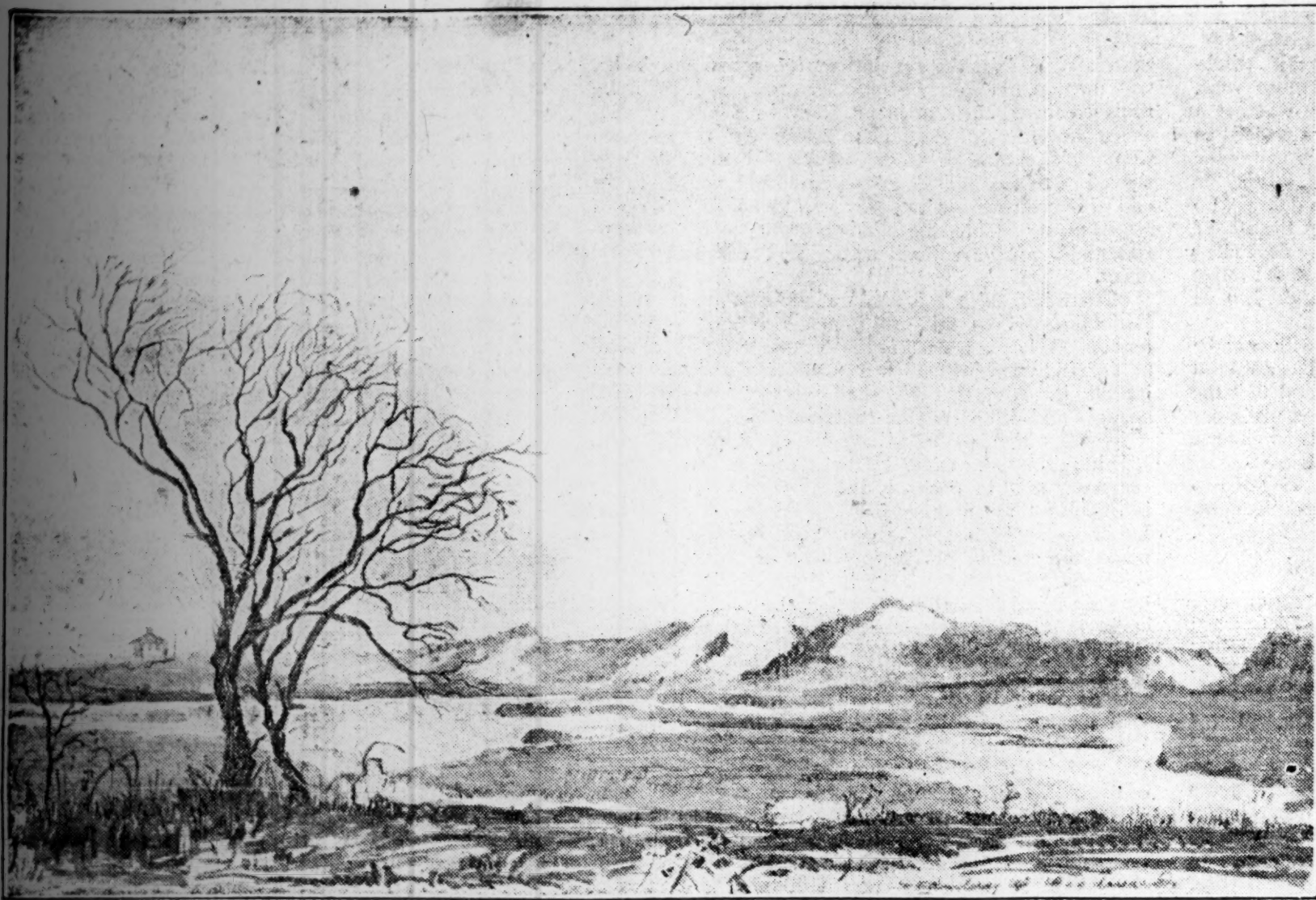
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SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

THE HOME FORUM



Sand dunes, Ogunquit, Maine

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Sainte-Beuve's Unique Position

Within the whole range of literature no country has produced a critic like Sainte-Beuve. He is unique in vastness of achievement, in the erudition and industry he brought to his task, as well as in the unflinching grace, apparently so spontaneous and yet the result of unremitting effort, which illumines his pages. French literature in its entirety lay open before him; he was at home with philosophers and journalists, with historians and scientists, with society in all its shades and shadows; with great men and little men and women, with all prominent figures in the annals of French history; he analyzed character as profoundly as he did books; and while he gave to

France all the resources of an eminently French intellect, he spoke of her literature as one whose background was all literature, and who has assimilated the culture of the other great civilized nations.

Criticism was with Sainte-Beuve, as he himself said, "an instinct and a passion," but he laid down no critical canons, as other critics have done. Boileau and men of lesser eminence have attempted to teach the profession, and Lessing has written an immortal textbook on one aspect of the subject. Sainte-Beuve embodied his critical views in countless articles, from which those who would learn his secret may deduce his theory as best they can. Yet he was lavish enough of direct advice, which no one who aspires to literary taste, let alone to literary judgment, can afford to ignore. We may open his pages anywhere and we shall learn and admire. In one of his Monday Causeries . . . he speaks as the lover of French literature, who would open its treasures to his countrymen, and as the man of international culture who admires all that is of universal appeal. "I should wish," he warningly says, "the lecturer dwelling on the beauties and the grandeur of our literature and national history to guard against repeating what is so constantly said, in colleges, and even in academies, on solemn occasions: that the French are the greatest and most sensible of nations, and our literature the greatest of all literatures. I should wish him to be content with saying that it is one of the finest, and that the world did not begin and does not end with us."

Much as has been written about Sainte-Beuve, his cosmopolitan aspect has not yet been sufficiently emphasized, although an attentive reading of his critical articles, whatever the subject, cannot fail to disclose his international sympathies. What he admires, for instance, above all, in Montaigne, is that he, like "Socrates," did not consider himself citizen of a single town, but of the whole world; that his imagination grasped, in its wide sweep, the universal character of all ages and all countries." If he ranks Montaigne with the wisest of Frenchmen, it is precisely because he finds in him a wisdom that is not distinctively French. "Such as he is," says Sainte-Beuve, "Montaigne is our Horace; he is like him in his very nature and often in form and expression; although in point of style he also resembles Seneca. His book is a treasure-house of moral observations and experiences; open his pages where we may, and we shall be sure to find, no matter what his momentary mood, some wise thought expressed in a telling and impressive manner, something standing out in its beautiful and deep meaning, graven permanently into one striking word, or a single, strong, intimate, or grand line." The comparison with Horace is carried farther: we lose sight of Montaigne the Frenchman, and have before us once more the polished wit of antiquity, who bids us dismiss our private anxieties and public concerns, and refrain from borrowing trouble. Sainte-Beuve gives us a true measure of his critical capacity in such allusions as this . . .

Again and again this note of insistence on comparisons with other writers than those of one's own language is struck in Sainte-Beuve's writings. He would have the French profit by such criticism as the Swiss de Muralt, who, in his "Lettres sur les Anglais et les Français," tells Sainte-Beuve's countrymen certain wholesome truths. Apropos of de Muralt's criticism of Boileau's Satires, Sainte-Beuve remarks that such judgments are of particular value to those "who look at French literature at some distance, and take their standard of comparison from the great poets of all times and countries, and from human nature itself." With what convincing earnestness does Sainte-Beuve plead the cause of minor writers, like

Gresset and Parny, who have been stripped by narrow critics of their peculiar charm and thus robbed of the appreciation due them. How ought one to approach writers like these? he asks. Are the learned but one-sided commentators to have it all their dull way? What ought to be the proper equipment of the critic? Is it necessary to adopt the method of Gervinus in order to understand and admire La Fontaine? In order to give to Gresset his proper place, to assign to an elegy of Parny the rank it deserves, it is indispensable for us to have gone the rounds of all literature, to have read the Nibelungen and to know by heart the mystic stanzas of Calderon? Possibly, he says. . . . "Nevertheless, I admit that if a small amount of knowledge takes us away from the love of beauty and simple charms, much knowledge brings us back to it."—Gustav Pollak, in "International Perspective in Criticism."

The Greek Chorus

There is in the tragedies of Aeschylus, and even in those of his successors, something awkward, a certain immovableness, which the moderns, accustomed to the rapid development of the plot, cannot tolerate. Indeed, the tragedies of Aeschylus may, as has been done, be called dramatized epics. We have the situation and the declamation. The continuance of the action is often marked by a single event, a mere incident, as compared with the broad description of conditions and opinions. The chorus, whatever may be said about it, revolves around the same observations and the same moral. In the antiphonies the discourse requires endless time before the persons come to an understanding about the simplest things; what the spectator has understood from the first reply is asked again and again through ten verses, until an agreement is reached. It is something of the awkwardness which shows itself at the present day in our folk songs, and is characteristic of a certain idle enjoyment, such as children and simple-minded people betray in listening again and again to a story which they have heard ten times before, and know by heart from beginning to end.

Later on we find in Euripides, as we have always found in Sophocles, that kind of talkativeness which the Athenians had learned to relish in their public discourses and their judicial trials. This talkativeness, in the better sense of the word, is not even rare in Plato's dialogues.—Franz Grillparzer.

A Deserted Farm

The elms were old and gnarled and bent.
The fields, untilled, were choked with weeds,
Where every year the thistles sent
Wider and wider their winged seeds.
Farther and farther the nettle and dock,
Went colonizing o'er the plain,
Growing each season a plenteous stock
Of burs to protect their wild domain.
No mower was there to startle the birds
With the noisy whet of his reeking scythe;
The quail, like a cowboy calling his herds,
Whistled to tell that his heart was blithe.
Now all was bequeathed with pious care—
The groves and fields fenced round with briars—
To the birds that sing in the cloisters of air,
And the squirrels, those merry woodland friars.
—T. Buchanan Read.

A Town of Recurring Charm

Do you know Ogunquit by the sea? To know it is to love it, and yet you know it thoroughly and entirely? Year after year one who has spent the summers at its shores, again and again, as the seasons come and go, finds some fresh charm, some hidden beauty which ever seems to lie in wait for those who love the out-of-doors.

We may not even know what Ogunquit means in the native Indian tongue; perhaps it really doesn't matter, since it is a beautiful word in itself, but it has come to carry for many a sense of great and endless variety. Ogunquit is not one of nature's marvels; it is not a wonder spot in the popular sense of the phrase, but it has a pleasing combination of natural advantages in its few miles of beach, sand dunes, cliffs, coves, river, field, and forest.

The Ogunquit River, filling and emptying the length behind the sand dunes, reflects at times so peculiar a shade of emerald green and blue that painters attempting to catch its marvelous hue admit after many efforts that its more subtle glory remains in the memory of the eye alone and cannot be transferred to canvas. The tide rushes in and out with enormous velocity. Not an uninteresting sight is to watch the crowds on the bridge which spans the stream near the beach. Sunburnt youngsters, staid governesses, care-free business men, grandmothers, all go to make up those who hang over the rail watching the lazy flounders below.

Nurse

It was when we were all quite nursery children—a long time ago, I am sure; two years since, at the very least—and it began, as nurse said afterward, because we would not play at proper games like other children.

Partly that is our own fault, because Patricia always wants to take the lead, and always will, and, of course, it leads to squabbles; and, I dare say, I am often very aggravating, and Bobby is such a slow arguing boy, and Annis is as tiresome as tire-some can be with crying over everything, and Paul is sometimes so very odd and obstinate. But I think it is also nurse's fault, because, being the strictest person in the world, she will not let you do everything you might want to. We consider nurse a very cross person. It is all very well to say that it is who are naughty, but we are not always naughty, and she is always cross. Her aprons are as stiff as the nursery tea-tray, besides being the same plain shape, and she will wear the tightest and sternest caps that ever were seen.

I remember Bobby being put in the pound for saying, in a very serious manner, that he did not want to wish that something would soon happen to nurse's best cap. He said it looked so hard; her caps were all strictish, but her Sunday cap was savage.

It may not be very agreeable to the feelings to tell about one's punishments, but it may have to be told, all the same. Our large punishment was to be sent to bed, and our small is to be put in the pound, which is really behind the screen. It is a very degrading thing to be put there; it is much worse than a corner, because a corner is lighter, and you can sometimes look over your shoulder. But our nursery is an old one, and there is a good deal of furniture in it, and all the corners are filled up, so nurse uses the screen, which we think much worse. It is very big and high, and when its four flaps pen you round, it feels as if your wickedness had separated you from the rest of the world.

It is too heavy to be knocked over as a relief to the mind, and inside it is dark and very uninteresting, for it is covered with brown leather, with panels made of nails with brass heads like acorn cups. It is an old screen. Father used to be put behind it when he was a little boy, and it is he who calls it being pounded. We can show you a patch on the second flap, where, in a dreadful moment of rage, he once kicked a hole in it.

We have heard ladies tell mother that nurse is a treasure, but she does not comb their hair nor put them to bed. But still we know that she is really very good, and Bobby says that he has observed her for a long time, and he believes that when she worries us it is not for nastiness, but because she is a truly religious person. But she is cross, and even dear mother cannot say she is not.

But the thing we think the worst of all about nurse is that there could not possibly be any person in the world with less imagination than she has. She never could see what pleasure we could find in sitting in a ring under the table and imagining things, which she calls telling untruths. She could not see what pleasure there was in sitting on the floor at all, because no one who has not made a practice of doing it can know how nice it is.

"Why you cannot sit on chairs, instead of floors like pagans in a pagan land, is more than I can tell," she used to say.

"It's all very well," Bobby whispered once, "but nurse has a rocking-chair. She doesn't know how shiny old horse-hair slides you off at the front."

Nurse did not hear what he said, but she caught a muttering, and she looked very hard at us.

"You never see me sitting on the floor; no, nor ever wanting to," she said, biting her thread off, and keeping her one eye fixed on us.

"Your legs is long," said Paul, gravely, holding his toes, as he always does when he sits on the floor. "Werry long, Yards long."

We could never make nurse understand that we liked imagining things better than playing at real games, because she never did imagine things herself. . . .

We used to be very fond of carrying the people out of the Noah's Ark in our pockets, to have them at hand when we wanted to imagine people for our desert islands, and Indian villages, and such places. They were rather difficult to distinguish for any one who was not used to them, but we knew Noah by his flat blue hat, and the paint had washed off his wife and left her face like the back of her head. She was pale pink. Ham was yellow. Japheth was the color of a red cart, and the wives were green, brown, and white. We loved carrying them about with us for populations, but it sometimes made things disagreeable when nurse emptied our pockets when she snook the frocks at night.

I must say I do hope I shall soon be old enough to have my pockets to myself. It is very hurting to the feelings (besides having the things taken away) when nurse turns out green apples, or string for cat's cradle, or empty small shells to sail in the wash-basin, or a fiddle made of a chip and elastic out of the sides of boots. Only when you see, by the time I am old enough to manage my own pockets I shall have given over carrying interesting things in them; for we have noticed that grown-up people always do. And, worse than that, they give over understanding why the things are interesting: just as when Bobby was quite a little boy nurse used to threaten to sew his pockets up if he would carry so many things in them, not in trying to understand that he carried everything about with him that he could think of, for fear of being unexpectedly cast on a desert island. —From "The Gentle Heritage," by Frances E. Crompton.

The African Sky

It is the sky that is the best feature of this high table-land of Africa. Any one could tell from looking at its rosy knuckles that this was a mineral country. Everywhere the rocks are out at elbow and you can study geology everywhere, while at home you have to resort to a quarry in the hills, or a railway cutting. But, although the threadbare of the land is, to some extent, repellent—for even the beautiful veldt flowers, which lift the land, grow upon bare, arid places, and it is not as at home when on a summer morning "you can not see the grass for flowers"—still the skies never disappoint. The sunshine is spread, like a cloth of gold, everywhere, and it is sunshine which makes the minimum of shadows.

Even when the brows of heaven darken and indigo clouds loom round the horizon . . . you have rain, and the drops will splash quite through your clothing, and drum like drumsticks on your roof. . . . But you should see the gardens after these watery events happen. All the gardens in Johannesburg have a new look. The hedges of some kind of gum tree have grown from four feet high in two and a half years. . . . If you bring away no other impression from South Africa, you cannot come without the abiding one of its beautiful skies, its soft, fresh morning, and its breathing sweetness after rain.—J. H. Balfour-Browne.

Fitting for a Knight

What virtue is so fitting for a knight, Or for a lady whom a knight should love, As courtesy; to bear themselves aright To all of each degree as doth behave? For whether they be placed high above Or low beneath, yet ought they well to know Their good; that none them rightly may improve Of rudeness for not yielding what they owe: Great skill it is such duties timely to bestow. —Spenser.

God Is Infinite

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE question is sometimes asked, "What is the dividing line between Christian Science and other systems embraced in the term 'faith healing'?" The answer is given by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, herself, in "Unity of Good" (pp. 9-10), where in reply to the question, "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system?" she says: "This: that by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death, you demonstrate the allness of God." It is clear that before anything can be demonstrated its theory must be understood, so this quotation may be inverted to read, the unreality of disease, sin, and death can be demonstrated through the scientific understanding of the allness or infinity of God.

All monotheists accept theoretically the infinity of God, but only Christian Science goes the length of declaring that as God is infinite, and God is good, He can have no real opposite, therefore disease, sin, and death are but supposititious opposites to infinite good, and so are unreal. On the other hand all so-called methods of "faith healing," whether recognized by the churches or not, have no relationship to the understanding of the infinity of God; faith no matter how blind is all they require. When one considers the various methods which have been and are employed in the world, all of which have, in a degree succeeded in producing physical healings, it is clear that faith in anything or anybody will produce such healing in proportion to the strength and honesty of the faith, whether it be placed in a doctor and his drugs or in a theologian and his prayers.

The understanding of God as infinite, more especially as infinite Principle, proves the necessity of demonstration, for any rule scientifically understood is capable of demonstration. Mathematics serves as a good illustration of the demonstrability of an understood rule. The absolute necessity of a correct result, following the correct application of mathematics, illustrates the scientific action of God as divine Principle in relation to His creation. On the question of the infinite nature of divine Principle, however, mathematics, and especially arithmetic, fails badly as an illustration. Arithmetic is based on a finite quantity called unity, or number one, and is composed of ideas or problems greater or less than this unity. This makes unity a mid-point in a system of which it is really the basis or creator. Obviously in this particular the arithmetical unity is the correlative of a mortal man, and not of the real man or divine reflection. Therefore a system based on a finite unit or a finite man is the direct opposite of a metaphysical system based on infinite Principle. Equally obviously it will not solve the difficulty to call this finite man a divine idea, and believe that Principle is built up of these ideas as arithmetic is built up of unity. The claim of mortal mind whether stated in the third chapter of Genesis, "Ye shall be as gods," or as advanced by natural science today, practically amounts to the claim that God can be explained and understood from a material standpoint, while God is Spirit and must be spiritually understood. And concerning God and man Mrs. Eddy says, "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 258.) Neither Principle nor the real man can be conceived of in finite belief, but both require spiritual perception for understanding. Christian Science is this spiritual understanding, but whenever it dawned on human consciousness, the human mind, as it does with every newly discovered idea of Truth, advanced its own misconception as the genuine article.

Starting with the notion that a belief in good is better than complete ignorance, it is of course better to have a human approximation to the understanding of Christian Science than no understanding at all; but such a position has its dangers. At the beginning of this article we saw that physical healing merely requires a sufficient quantity of faith, therefore this healing will follow faith in a human concept of Christian Science just as readily as faith in a doctor and a drug. This is the besetting danger of lack of understanding: to mistake counterfeit faith healing for genuine Christian Science. A similar mistake obscured primitive Christian healing, for the world preferred blind faith in the sermons of Æsculapius or the drugs of Hippocrates to understanding Principle and living up to its requirements.

In "Pulpit and Press" (p. 22) Mrs. Eddy says: "If the lives of Christian Scientists attest their fidelity to Truth, I predict that in the twentieth century every Christian church in our land, and a few in far-off lands, will approximate the understanding of Christian Science sufficiently to heal the sick in his name." This prediction is being fulfilled. Christian Scientists need therefore to be alert, for there is a vast difference between mental healing and that understanding of the infinity of divine Principle which proves the unreality of matter, including disease, sin, and death. Mental healing not based on this understanding, but on a finite, though mental, concept of God and His idea, would tend to obscure Christian healing if it were not understood and guarded against. This mental anthropomorphism

ism or counterfeit of Christian Science is, like arithmetic, based on a finite unity and so is bound to include a system of fractions, or something less than unity. Now in a so-called science of being where the desired unit is harmonious and perfect man, a system of fractions is equivalent to something less than harmony, namely, disease, sin, and death, so that such a system accepts the reality of disease, sin, and death. With regard to this we read in Science and Health (p. 368): "Against the fatal beliefs that error is as real as Truth, that evil is equal in power to good if not superior, and that discord is as normal as harmony, even the hope of freedom from the bondage of sickness and sin has little inspiration to nerve endeavor." Christian Scientists always cling steadfastly to Mrs. Eddy's basis for healing, the knowledge of the unreality of disease, sin, and death, founded on the understanding of the infinity of God.

Goethe on Sir Walter Scott

We find in Walter Scott's descriptions everywhere the firmest grasp and the greatest accuracy—the result of his comprehensive knowledge of the world, obtained by lifelong study and observation and daily discussion of important events. And how great is his talent, how wide and deep are his interests! You remember the English critic who compared poets with singers, some of whom command but a few notes, while others have voices of the largest compass and command equally high and low notes. Walter Scott is of the latter kind. There is in his "Fair Maid of Perth" not a single weak passage to remind you that there are limits to his talent and his knowledge. He is a perfect master of his subject in every direction. The king, his royal brother, the heir to the throne, the head of the clergy, the nobles, the magistrates, citizens and artisans, the Highlanders—all are drawn with the same firm hand and depicted with equal truthfulness.—From Eckermann's Conversations.

Descriptive Genius

When Amrussal describes what he has seen,
Such power in his language lies,
That he paints flocks, wastes, oases,
Green.
His hearers' ears are turned to eyes!
—Persian (Alger's Collection).

Water

Water can do a hundred things more beautiful with itself than leaping off a precipice; but the world at large does not seem to know it. The noise and spatter and froth are what the world likes best.—Helen Hunt Jackson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JULY 28, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Laborer Is Worthy of His Hire

WHEN the leaders of Labor determined to arouse what is known as class consciousness, they never seem to have realized that they could not do this without simultaneously arousing sex consciousness. What, of course, is referred to in these terms is not the full relationship of man to woman, but a very definite and even limited phase of this relationship, the question of wages. If Labor ever imagined that the one question could be raised, and the other ignored it was simply dreaming, but the probability is that it never took into consideration the economic convulsion which the appearance of woman in the labor market was bound to cause, nor, if it had, could it have done other than it did. At the same time there are fewer men than women in the world, so that, on the simple calculation of water finding its own level, it is easy to grasp the inevitable, when all the restrictions upon female labor are withdrawn, and all the other disabilities of woman removed.

The simple truth is that men, with just about equal stupidity and injustice, have for century after century shut woman out from the schools, the professions, and the business world, loaded her with household cares, or confined her to the kitchen and the nursery, and then proclaimed her intellectual and even mechanical inferiority. Now that uneducated woman is the intellectual inferior of educated man, Nell Cook quite unequal to the Abbot of Canterbury, is a self-evident proposition. But reverse this: does anybody suppose that the swineherds and plowmen of Whitby were the equal of that wonderful abbess Hild, the teacher of John of Beverley, the counselor of kings? Nor was Hild, as it were, one, like her own famous hind, Caedmon, born out of due time; she was the ancestor of a line of mighty English women who took advantage of such chances as came their way, and proved that the intellectual supremacy of men was not the result of sex superiority, but of inequality of opportunity.

The sins of centuries cannot be wiped out in a decade or two, but time is entirely upon the side of the woman. Girton and Newnham have been followed in England by female suffrage, and when equal suffrage follows prohibition in the United States, the English-speaking world will have done much to blot out the old errors. There is a much closer connection between strong drink and equal suffrage than is superficially apparent: the one stirs the passions which actively oppose or promote indifference to the other. The instincts of the senses prefer the old ideals of dependence to the scientific law of equality, the plaything to the fellow-worker. It is just because the plaything is merging into the fellow-worker that the apostles of the old regime set forth their libation in the temper of Swinburne, when he wrote,

"Then love was the pearl of his oyster,
And Venus rose red out of wine."

But the fellow-worker is triumphing, the fellow-worker who does not forget that there is an economic side to the new relationship; who demands, and is already taking, equal opportunity; who offers equal service, but requires equal pay; and who, like Madame Chrysanthemum, is quite unemotionally equal to trying her dollars between her teeth.

The fellow-worker, it is quite certain, and it is a consummation devoutly to be wished, is not going, as described in a recent communication to this paper, to work ten hours a day, for six days a week, in a factory, for the munificent remuneration of 70 cents a day, whilst the carpenters' union is demanding a dollar an hour. The sun has set upon old days of testing, under the law of supply and demand, how little a human being could keep alive upon and work; the new day of class consciousness is dawning, but it has to be a day of economic sex consciousness as well. When the representatives of the United States accepted the declaration of Jefferson that "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with unalienable rights; that amongst these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," neither he nor they certainly ever intended to imply that "men" meant men and not women, or that the pursuit of happiness was likely to end successfully in the factory environment, of the twentieth century, with existence capitalized at 70 cents a day.

It shall be presumed that the factory in question was an exceptional one, though the writer of the letter, describing her own experience, insists on the contrary. In any case, taken at their very best, the conditions surrounding the work of women, disclosed in recent communications to this paper, are decidedly unsatisfactory. Employers have not yet mastered the elemental fact that no system of wages can be said to approximate to Principle into which the sex definition is permitted to intrude. Women, in plain English, must be paid as individuals and not as a class. The moment they are paid as a class, on the basis of less efficiency, the whole question is begged, the sex instinct roused, and, wherever at any rate women have the vote, breakers are seen ahead. Why, to take a case very much canvassed of late, should a girl on a London bus, doing precisely the same as a man, be paid less for her work? The answer is not to be found completely in the obvious explanation of absence of organization, which recoils rather mercifully on the bona fides of the bus companies, it has to be found in something far more fundamental, and that the belief, born of time and encouraged of custom, that a woman is not, in the expression of so admirable an authority as Miss Margery Curry, of Chicago, the provider of a home, but the recipient of pin-money.

Now here, whether anyone recognizes it or not, is the atmosphere of medievalism rising in the twentieth century. What on earth does it matter to the girl on the

bus, taking fares, hour after hour, in heat or cold, climbing and descending the stairs from platform to roof, every few minutes, in rain, or snow, or fog, whether a world, engrossed entirely in its own affairs, is pleased to imagine she is earning pin-money, when, in reality, she may be providing for a family? And what, it may be asked, is the gentleman of independent means doing, who paints a picture, writes a book, or goes upon the stage? His value, like that of the bus girl, is entirely dependent on his services, and no one has ever yet attempted to set up a separate scale of remuneration for gentlemen with private incomes.

The truth of the matter, if the world will only be honest with itself, is that the law of the city has not been so very dissimilar from that of the jungle, and that the stronger animal has dominated the weaker, and made her dependent on him. All the time, however, the influence of Principle has been permeating the human consciousness. The great rib theory has been gently relegated to limbo, until humanity has at last gained a truer conception of the meaning of the wonderful allegory of creation.

Raisuli Once Again

WHEN the Spanish Government first resorted, some eighteen months ago, to the desperate policy of buying the allegiance of Raisuli, the notorious Moroccan brigand, it was quite evident to those who knew Morocco and had any acquaintance with history that Spain was indeed storing up trouble for herself. The policy of paying Danegeld has never succeeded. The Saxon King Ethelred the Unready found that out, a thousand years ago, and many kings and princes had found it out before his day, and have found it out since. Ethelred paid his gold to the Danes, who agreed, in return, to leave him and his lands alone. They did so, until the next time. When they wanted more gold they came again, and the more they were paid the more surely did they return. And so it has ever been. Having tasted the delights of the steady income of 100,000 pesetas a month which Spain paid him, on condition that he should cast his influence with the unruly elements in the country on the side of Spain, Raisuli was not likely to surrender this perquisite without a struggle. Neither has he done so.

Just about a year ago, after Madrid had been paying this bribe for some months, getting all the time deeper into the mire, compelled to resort to all manner of subterfuge in order to conceal the true situation in the Riff from the Spanish people, affairs suddenly blew up to a crisis. The Spanish zone had long been notorious as one of the headquarters of German propaganda, carried on there, as it was indeed in Spain itself, with scarcely any effort at concealment. The Spanish Government, for a long time, took no action, but when it became known that Raisuli, whilst taking his pay regularly from Spain, was frankly plotting with Germany, receiving large sums of German gold for the purpose of "looking after German interests in Morocco," and was in open correspondence with the German Consul at Tetuan, Madrid was absolutely forced into making some show, at least, of taking action. At first, there were remonstrances, and then, when these were of no avail, threats, threats that if Raisuli did not amend his ways his income would be cut off. Raisuli replied promptly with the counter threat that if anything of the kind was done he would make war on Spain. Spain ultimately did summon courage sufficient to cut off the income, and now Raisuli has been as good as his word.

He did not act at once, it is true. For several months past, in amongst the great happenings in Europe, the world has caught fugitive glimpses of the "notorious old rascal" in Morocco consolidating his position anew amongst the tribesmen. A successful brigand has always made a tremendous appeal to the Moor, and there can be no question of Raisuli's success as a brigand. The man who could capture Kaid Sir Harry Maclean and other Europeans and hold them up to ransoms, who could then secure for himself the position of a British protected subject, and secure also, when he wanted it, the governorship of one of the most important districts in the country, and so, now brigand and outlaw, now high official and honored citizen, play fast and loose as he pleased with the authorities of two countries—such a man would surely be accounted, in the Riff at any rate, a worthy leader indeed. The latest news from the Spanish zone tells of the tribesmen in large numbers "deserting to Raisuli," and not only those of the Spanish zone, but many from across the border in the French zone. As to Raisuli himself, he is in his element, carrying on a vigorous guerrilla warfare with all his old skill, and causing anxious days and anxious nights alike in Paris and Madrid.

At the Throat of the Middle Class

EVIDENTLY this summer is to be memorable in the annals of socialism in the United States. In any event, it marks the period of a gigantic struggle within the ranks of the Socialists themselves, a struggle for mastery, to determine whether the moderates shall continue to have influence and standing or shall disappear in the complete absorption of the Socialist movement by the revolutionary element. Since this struggle, from the revolutionary point of view, is to be merely preliminary to a much greater struggle for the control of the machinery of government and industry by the revolutionary Socialists, the outcome may well be attended with some interest by the general run of people in the country, particularly, perhaps, by those who constitute what is called the middle class.

In the face of such a situation, there is cause for general satisfaction in the fact that the revolutionaries, who are primarily the promoters of this summer's intellectual warfare, have put out a very definite program. So far as their contest within the ranks of socialism is concerned, following their organization as the National Left Wing Conference at their New York convention in June, they mean to spend the time until September in getting possession of the Socialist Party, if possible; that is to say, in eliminating the influence of the moderate Socialists, who would temporize with existing institutions. If

successful in this, the revolutionaries, come September, will, through the agency of another convention, begin the achievement of their main program, by allying the Socialist movement of the United States with the so-called Communist groups of other countries—such as the Bolsheviks of Russia and the Spartacists of Germany—to the end of overthrowing and destroying the existing form of government, establishing a Dictatorship of the Proletariat, and thereby eventually setting up the Socialist world order.

There is nothing confused or indefinite about all this. Definiteness is, of this program, a conspicuous characteristic. What is needed is that people everywhere shall as definitely comprehend it and understand it for what it really is. Also, that they shall differentiate those social changes and disorders that contribute to it from similar disorders which, perhaps, have no direct relation to it. It is important, for example, that strikes as they are now occurring shall be correctly identified and classified. It is important to an understanding of the situation that Labor union strikes, if merely for higher wages, or union recognition, or improvement of working conditions, shall be differentiated from the strikes instigated by the radical Socialists. To the left-wing radicals the strike is primarily important as conducing to class-consciousness among the workers, as mobilizing the forces of the proletariat, and as a stepping-stone to the assumption of political power. This last appears to have been well illustrated in the recent strikes in Winnipeg and Seattle, when disorder that started with industrial aims was speedily made use of for the purposes of municipal control. To the left wing of socialism, organized Labor as we are accustomed to observe it is as much a phase of capitalism as is the attitude of the middle class, or bourgeoisie, as they term it. In the left-wing program, there is to be no temporizing with these "bulwarks of capitalism" any more than with capitalism itself. Capitalism must go down, say the left-wing Socialists, and because its downfall is imperative—and here is the main point to be generally comprehended—the existing government is to be, if the left wing can achieve its aim, not used, but destroyed, annihilated. The argument is that the middle class, while itself the traditional carrier of democracy, and while it has been necessary historically as a means of breaking the power of feudalism, is now accepting and promoting the dictatorship of Capital and seeking to reconcile all classes; and therefore, if capitalism is to be overthrown, the middle-class democracy must be disrupted.

Of course this is war. It is unlikely that the middle class, in the United States if anywhere, will yield up its idea of democratic government, even for the sake of getting rid of capitalistic oppression, without a struggle. The point is that the left-wing Socialists realize this, and are alert and comprehensive in their preparations for that struggle. As they see it, the actual revolution may not be immediate, the Government of the United States may not actually be overthrown and destroyed tomorrow, or next week. But the struggle, the conclusive attempt to conquer and to destroy it—that is Now. But does the middle-class democracy realize this? Does the middle class comprehend that, now or never, it must justify itself? That surely is the question. And it involves the whole American theory of community welfare as worked out in a form of government.

Old Swimming Holes, and New

NOWADAYS somebody is always running down elusive bits of information which are, everybody will agree, more interesting than useful. Perhaps one such person will some day be able to tell us, of all human beings in the wide world, just how many knowhow to swim. He might, indeed, serve a useful purpose thereby, if one may suspect any real wish for information in that question, "Can you swim?" so often asked wherever, in the summer season, people stand together at water's edge, gazing forth. And without any statistics to rely upon, one might venture the statement that the proportion of persons who have proved their ability to float and to propel themselves in water that is "over one's head" is a good deal larger than it used to be, a generation or so ago. In those days, of course, it was proverbial that seafaring men, as a rule, could not swim. They were supposed to get all they wanted of the sea without voluntarily getting into it. And in those days grown men were forever telling what sport they had had, as boys, in the "old swimming hole," without giving any evidence to speak of that would betoken mature swimming ability.

But all that has changed now. Sailors like to swim; they take regular advantage of their unusual opportunities in that direction. And grown men, younger as a class, perhaps, than the grown men of earlier times, spend far less time telling of "old" swimming holes than they spend in looking for, and diving into, new ones. As for women and girls, so many of the latter took to swimming, for one reason or another, a few years ago, that great numbers of the former are now fully as able to control themselves and surrounding circumstances in the water as they ever have been on land. Which, by the way, is saying a good deal.

Of course, one of the reasons why swimming is more generally practiced now than it used to be, is because beneficent governments, whether of the people or otherwise, some time ago, recognized the fact that thousands of persons in and near great cities did not find it easily possible to go where there were decent opportunities for swimming, and undertook to bring decent opportunities for swimming to the people. Beaches were cleaned, rivers dredged and purified, lakes were parked, natatoriums constructed, to the end that that boy or girl is now isolated indeed who cannot, if he or she will, find clear water enough somewhere near home to afford a "good swim."

One might almost aver that, with decent opportunities for swimming now generally available, decency itself seems to be more nearly a matter of course. There are, it is true, certain things to be said as to the propriety of allowing urchins to dress and undress upon Boston Common in order to avail themselves of a cooling dip in the historic Frog Pond, which is now minus frogs and

plus running water; but it cannot be overlooked that the urchins themselves are, for the most part, as unconscious as the day itself, and that, also for the most part, they show rare ability in adapting themselves to go to and from the scene clad in bathing suits beneath the prescribed blouse and trousers. And after all, people do not make so much of going into the water as they used. They take it more as a matter of course. It is not unusual to find whole families peacefully and joyously bathing together in the arm of some creek in the open marsh, oblivious of the gaze of hundreds of people passing in automobiles on the parkway a few yards distant. And bathing suits nowadays are, as a rule, made use of for swimming purposes rather than for display. Where everybody is in swimming, any particular body is lost in the throng.

That, of course, is of this day and generation, the very stuff of democracy.

Notes and Comments

EDITH CAVELL's unforgettable words, "Patriotism is not enough," would be Lord Robert Cecil's choice if he had to decide on a motto for the League of Nations. It will be admitted that no man more than Lord Robert has shown himself aware of the high moral purposes of the league. He has proved it by both word and deed. Disbelief and ridicule have not turned him from his purpose or chilled his enthusiasm. He treats the unbelievers with that good-humored tolerance which he showed in relating, at the Independence Day dinner at the Savoy, the cynic's proposal of the first line of Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade" as the league's motto. "Half a league, half a league, half a league onward." "I don't mind," said Lord Robert, "provided proper emphasis is laid on the word, 'onward'!"

ORDINARILY the cover of an art exhibition catalogue is an ephemeral thing, but in making one for the catalogue of its fifth annual exhibition, the Provincetown Art Association evidently meant that this list of exhibited pictures, instead of being thrown away, should be preserved for its own sake. The designer decorated the front cover with a delightful wood block print of typical Cape Cod dwellings, and the back cover with a map tracing the first and second expeditions of the Mayflower Pilgrims after their earliest American landing at what is now Provincetown. More than that, the map is made delightfully reminiscent by such locations as "the place where the women washed," "where they saw the Indians and the dog," "spring where they drank their first New England water," "woods into which the Indians ran," and other reminders of things that happened when the men and women of the Mayflower first walked on the soil of America.

IF IN the contemplation of her modernity, constantly providing her with forward views, England believes that she has bidden farewell to all medievalism, let her attend some public and civic ceremony. For example, the King's proclamation of peace as it was witnessed in St. James's Palace quite recently, might it not have just stepped out of the Middle Ages? The band of the Life Guards in their gold and crimson tabards, their conductor in a silver helmet, topped by an enormous red plume; the sergeants-at-arms, carrying their maces, the six officers-at-arms in their sleeveless coats of crimson, gold, and royal blue silk, embossed with lions and little harps; and the trumpeters playing their herald tunes—how ancient, how picturesque, how appropriate to its surroundings, was the whole mise en scene! The reign of Henry V, after the defeat of the Armada, doubtless, witnessed peace proclamations from the sovereign to the people, somewhat on these lines and of not so very dissimilar appearance.

AFTER no little discussion of the relation of the author of books to the producer of motion pictures, book authorship and screen production have come together by the organization of a number of American writers with a motion picture manager to see what they can do by harmonious cooperation. One author goes so far as to say that "in these days when books have been almost shoved out of existence by the magazines, authors should be grateful to have their stories and novels on the screen." The situation may puzzle those who believe that authorship consists in writing; but times change, and perhaps the great author of the future will really produce his thoughts in a succession of motion pictures. Yet somehow one doubts it.

MR. SELBIE, general manager of the London Metropolitan Railway, gave both surprise and amusement to the members of the Select Committee of the House of Commons when he mentioned the fondness of Londoners for traveling, as a reason for the congestion of the railway. "There are a large number of people in London," he said, "traveling for mere pleasure." "Surely you don't suggest that anybody would travel in the Metropolitan Railway for pleasure!" exclaimed the chairman with unfeigned surprise. Everybody laughed, which was good-natured of them. Packed like sardines in a tin describes a mauvais quart d'heure which most people have experienced, but it was left to the manager of the London Metropolitan gravely to bring the accusation of joy-riding in such conditions!

HALF an inch or so of ribbon seems a small thing by itself, but a recent discovery of waste of such material in a hat manufactory serves as a good example of the tremendous total of wise economy that is beginning to be practiced throughout the industrial world by thus taking into consideration the seemingly unimportant. In this case the girls whose work it was to sew silk-ribbon bows and hatbands on hats had each customarily been given a roll of ribbon from which she cut off the length needed for her purpose: almost invariably she cut more than she needed, and when the efficiency man estimated the total value of these wasted bits of ribbon, they figured up to \$800 a year in a single factory. The ribbons are now cut with accurate gauges, and the waste in that factory is done away with. Although many things that happen nowadays would disturb Benjamin Franklin, there are surely others that would mightily please him.